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EA-87-02



Ontario

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

VOLUME: 366

DATE: Tuesday, April 7, 1992

BEFORE:

A. KOVEN Chairman

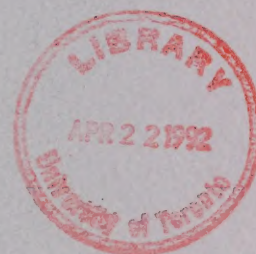
E. MARTEL Member

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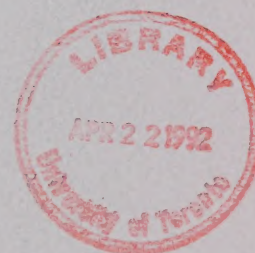
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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of a Notice by The Honourable
Jim Bradley, Minister of the Environment,
requiring the Environmental Assessment
Board to hold a hearing with respect to a
Class Environmental Assessment (No.
NR-AA-30) of an undertaking by the Ministry
of Natural Resources for the activity of
Timber Management on Crown Lands in
Ontario.

Hearing held in the "Royal Room"
of The Empire Hotel, North Bay,
Ontario, on Tuesday, April 7th,
1992, commencing at 2:00 p.m.

VOLUME 366

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman
Member

A P P E A R A N C E S

MR. V. FREIDIN, Q.C.	)	MINISTRY OF NATURAL
MS. C. BLASTORAH	)	RESOURCES
MS. K. MURPHY)	
MR. B. CAMPBELL)	
MS. J. SEABORN	)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MS. N. GILLESPIE)	
MR. R. TUER, Q.C.	)	ONTARIO FOREST INDUSTRY
MR. R. COSMAN	)	ASSOCIATION and ONTARIO
MS. E. CRONK	)	LUMBER MANUFACTURERS'
MR. P.R. CASSIDY	)	ASSOCIATION
MR. D. HUNT)	
MR. R. BERAM		ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD
MR. J.E. HANNA	)	ONTARIO FEDERATION
DR. T. QUINNEY	)	OF ANGLERS & HUNTERS
MR. D. O'LEARY	)	and the NORTHERN ONTARIO TOURIST OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION
MR. D. HUNTER	)	NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION
MR. M. BAEDER	)	and WINDIGO TRIBAL COUNCIL
MS. M. SWENARCHUK	)	FORESTS FOR TOMORROW
MR. R. LINDGREN)	
MR. D. COLBORNE	)	GRAND COUNCIL TREATY #3
MR. G. KAKEWAY)	
MR. J. IRWIN		ONTARIO METIS & ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION
MS. M. HALL		KIMBERLY-CLARK OF CANADA LIMITED and SPRUCE FALLS POWER & PAPER COMPANY



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APPEARANCES (Cont'd):

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MR. Y. GERVAIS)	ONTARIO TRAPPERS
MR. R. BARNES)	ASSOCIATION
MR. L. GREENSPOON)	NORTHWATCH
MS. B. LLOYD)	
MR. J.W. ERICKSON, Q.C.)		RED LAKE-EAR FALLS JOINT
MR. B. BABCOCK	)	MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
MR. D. SCOTT	)	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
MR. J.S. TAYLOR	)	ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
MR. J.W. HARBELL		GREAT LAKES FOREST
MR. S.M. MAKUCH		CANADIAN PACIFIC FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
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MR. D. KING		VENTURE TOURISM ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
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MR. G.J. KINLIN		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MR. S.J. STEPINAC		MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT & MINES
MR. M. COATES		ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
MR. P. ODORIZZI		BEARDMORE-LAKE NIPIGON WATCHDOG SOCIETY

APPEARANCES (Cont'd):

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MR. M.O. EDWARDS	FORT FRANCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MR. P.D. McCUTCHEON	GEORGE NIXON
MR. C. BRUNETTA	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TOURISM ASSOCIATION

I N D E X O F P R O C E E D I N G S

<u>Witness:</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
BILL KOWALCHUK, Sworn	63700
JOHN LAWRENCE, Sworn	63715
DEAN JOHNSTON, Sworn	63727
MARY LARONDE, Affirmed	63732; 63781
ROBIN KOISTINEN, Called	63747
TOM WHITFIELD, Called	63759
JOHN POLLOCK, Called	63774
COLLETTE WILSON, Sworn	63798
DONALD TRUDEAU, Sworn	63805
RON PURCHASE, Sworn	63810
ROBERT TOMCHICK, Sworn	63824
ROMAN BROZOWSKI, Sworn	63840
ALFRED LEVAC, Sworn	63873
GILLES GUENETTE, Called	63873
MICHAEL SHANK, Sworn	63878
DWIGHT FRYER, Sworn	63880
RON MAGEE, Sworn	63885
LIZ VAN AMELSFOORT, Sworn	63891
VIKI MATHER, Sworn	63898

I N D E X O F E X H I B I T S

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
2166	One-page written submission of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Darcy.	63700
2167	Map depicting Teme-Augama Anishnabai's traditional family territories.	63734
2168	Binder of written material submitted on behalf of Teme-Augama Anishnabai.	63737
2169	Written brief of Mayor Collette Wilson.	63805
2170	Written submission of the Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs.	63811
2171	Written presentation by Robert Tomchick.	63824
2172	Written submission of Roman Brozowski.	63840
2173	Four-page written submission of Alfred Levac.	63873
2174	Three-page written submission of Dwight Fryer.	63880
2175	Three-page submission of Liz Van Amelsfoort.	63897
2176	MNR map depicting Capreol at a scale of 1:100,000.	63903
2177A	Article in the Wildland News by Tim Gray on pages 7 and 8.	63923

INDEX OF EXHIBITS (Cont'd)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
2177B	Article entitled Wilderness Recovery - Thinking Big in Restoration Ecology, authored by Mr. Noss.	63923
2178	Affidavit of Karen Symons dated April 7th, 1992 re notice of hearing in North Bay.	63923

1 ---Upon commencing at 2:00 p.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Good afternoon, ladies and
3 gentlemen. Welcome to the timber management hearing
4 being conducted by the Environmental Assessment Board.

5 Mr. Martel and I are the members who are
6 conducting this hearing. I think most of you are
7 northerners and certainly know Mr. Martel who is from
8 Sudbury and served in the Ontario legislature for 20
9 years. My name is Anne Koven and I chair the hearing.

10 We are pleased to be in North Bay. We
11 have been through North Bay a number of times in our
12 site visits and travels throughout northern Ontario
13 since the hearing began.

14 For those of you who don't know, the bad
15 news is we have been doing this hearing since May of
16 1988. It has been an extraordinary long and
17 complicated hearing. We have heard submissions from
18 over 700 people. We have held the hearing in 15
19 different communities primarily across northern
20 Ontario.

21 We spent the first two years of this
22 hearing in Thunder Bay listening to the evidence of the
23 Ministry of Natural Resources. We have spent the last
24 part of the hearing in Toronto except for the satellite
25 hearings such as the one we are conducting in North Bay

1 today.

2 We are going to be hearing from -- well,
3 we are sitting today, this afternoon and this evening,
4 and we have a list of people who contacted us in
5 response to the Notice of Hearing. You might have
6 received one in the mail or you might have heard about
7 it in the media. We are going to call on those people
8 first and they have reserved specific times to talk to
9 the Board, but if there is anyone else in the audience
10 who wants to talk to us, then certainly we have hear
11 you after we have completed the list of people
12 scheduled for this afternoon.

13 We try to keep these hearings as informal
14 as possible. We are going to call your name, and I see
15 Mr. Kowalchuk is already here, and we will ask Mr.
16 Kowalchuk in a few minutes to approach us and ask that
17 his evidence be sworn in or affirmed, whichever you are
18 comfortable with.

19 Everything we say during the hearing is
20 written down on a record and the record is taken today
21 by our court reporter Marilyn Callaghan. We have
22 currently over 60,000 pages of transcript and if you
23 wish to see any part of the formal record of the
24 hearing you can find this transcript in the public
25 library in North Bay.

1 As well, we have received over 2000
2 individual exhibits that might consist of letters or
3 studies or maps and we have a list of those exhibits
4 should you wish to see any of them.

5 We are assisted by Mr. Daniel Pascoe who
6 is the timber management Hearing Coordinator and if you
7 have any questions at all about what we do, what the
8 Board does, if you want to know about the environmental
9 assessment process, we encourage you to put your
10 questions to Mr. Pascoe and he will be as helpful as he
11 always is in providing information about what we do.

12 Mr. Martel and I, essentially we have had
13 to sit for these four years and listen to what people
14 have to tell us. We listen to the evidence and when we
15 finish hearing the evidence we go away and make our
16 decision and we are guided by the Environmental
17 Assessment act in making this decision.

18 North Bay is actually our last satellite
19 hearing that was scheduled for this long process. We
20 are going to be in North Bay, however, for two weeks
21 following this week in order to hear the evidence of
22 Northwatch, the North Shore Tribal Council, United
23 Chiefs and Councils in Manitoulin and the Union of
24 Ontario Indians. In the event that you wish to observe
25 at any point in that hearing you are certainly welcome.

1 Everything we do is held in public, in the open and
2 everybody one is welcome to attend.

3 We will be finished hearing evidence, as
4 we have heard it in the past four years, we will be
5 finished this stage at the end of May this year. We
6 will then hear what reply evidence the Ministry of
7 Natural Resources may have, as well as a short piece of
8 reply evidence from the forest products industry.

9 We will then, at the end of the summer
10 and into the fall, hear argument by the parties and we
11 expect the hearing will be completely finished late
12 fall, early winter of this year. It is our hope that
13 we will be able to issue our decision as quickly as
14 possible following the completion of the hearing.

15 Before we get started I wanted to
16 introduce some people who are here today because they
17 represent some of the major parties who have been
18 following the hearing, and at the end of each
19 submission they may have a question or two to ask the
20 submitters and I want you to know who they are in the
21 event that they do get to their feet and ask a question
22 of you.

23 Ms. Blastorah, Catherine Blastorah is
24 legal counsel for the Ministry of Natural Resources;
25 Darlene Dahl is representing the Ministry of the

1 Environment and...

2 MS. MAXWELL: Barrie Maxwell.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Barrie, thank you. Barrie
4 Maxwell is representing Forests for Tomorrow which is a
5 coalition of environmental groups in Ontario.

6 I see there are no other parties in
7 attendance today so I think we can move on.

8 Also, if one anyone wishes to speak in
9 French we are assisted today by Guylaine Lee. So
10 certainly feel free to put your submissions to the
11 Board in French.

12 Monsieur Martel et moi parlons Francais
13 et nous vous invitons a presenter vos observations et
14 commentaires en Francais. Aussi, Mademoiselle Guylaine
15 Lee peut traduire en Francais pour nous. Merci
16 beaucoup.

17 I think we are going to get started now
18 with the first -- there is one letter that we will put
19 into exhibit. That is a letter we have received from
20 Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Darcy of Thamesford, Ontario who
21 are unable to be here today. They had wanted to make a
22 submission and have given a letter to the Board and we
23 are going to assign this an exhibit number, Exhibit
24 2166, and we may also assign exhibit numbers to your
25 presentation should you have a written presentation as

1 well as an oral submission to make to us.

2 That is a one-page letter received on
3 April the 2nd this year.

4 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2166: One-page written submission of
5 Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Darcy.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Okay, Mr. Kowalchuk.

7 BILL KOWALCHUK, Sworn

8 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Kowalchuk is the
9 Director of planning for the Township of Lake of Bays
10 in the District of Muskoka.

11 MR. KOWALCHUK: Thank you very much.

12 The Township of Lake of Bays is located
13 between Huntsville and Algonquin Park and roughly
14 between Bracebridge and Nipissing and it encompasses
15 the former townships of McLean, Rideout, Franklin,
16 Sinclair and Finlison.

17 The Township council has over the years
18 directed its staff to be a participant in the local
19 timber management plans which have evolved and
20 particularly the ones with respect to Algonquin Park,
21 right on the edge of Algonquin Park. So it is aware of
22 the importance of the timber industry in Ontario and it
23 supports the concept of sustainable management of that
24 industry in its own township in (inaudible) as well as
25 in Ontario.

1 It is also aware of the important part
2 that the harvesting process plays in the maintenance of
3 a healthy forest, as well as the economic impacts of
4 maintaining such forests in our province and in our
5 township.

6 The township council has over the years
7 become a little concerned because our perspective is a
8 little different than the wide-open northern spaces and
9 the preservation of any particular timber stands and
10 whatnot. It relates essentially to the interplay of
11 the tourist local population and the forest activity.

12 It would be very easy for communities
13 such as ours to say that tourism plays a dominant part
14 in our community and, therefore, we should see a
15 gradual easing off of the timber management function.

16 That is not the position of the council.
17 The position of the council is that the timber
18 management activity do form an important part of our
19 economic activity and and it is without doubt that the
20 council and the community does support it.

21 In fact, the council over the years has
22 been instrumental in adopting by-laws which are
23 cooperating with the Ministry of Natural Resources in
24 providing an environment in which tourists and local
25 population activity can play an important role and the

1 forest activity can play another role.

2 We have passed, for example, tree saving
3 by-laws. It might seem a little odd in an environment
4 such as Muskoka that such a by-law would be necessary,
5 but it isn't because our population; that is, the
6 population that comes to visit and comes to live,
7 strongly protects the forests and wants to ensure that
8 its public staff also protect it.

9 So that we have sections of our community
10 which are designed to have no forestry at all except
11 for the personal use of the land owner. We also have
12 many lands owners who cede their rights to forests to
13 the Ministry for management purposes. There are
14 provisions of this in our law and our community
15 strongly supports that.

16 Having said all of that, I would like to
17 bring the conflict that we find to your attention so
18 that you might consider it in any deliberations that
19 you have in the future.

20 The township is aware that the hearing
21 deals essentially with the question of Crown lands and
22 that the Crown has also acquired -- wants to point out
23 that the Crown has also acquired the right to manage
24 certain forests and areas of private lands through
25 agreements and by other means.

1 With this assumption, the concept of
2 harvesting in general is being addressed here and the
3 township would like to make some suggestions which
4 would allow for a smoother form of harvesting
5 management within its boundaries.

6 Again, from the perspective of the
7 council it is a question of continuing the resource
8 management, continuing the harvesting process and at
9 the same time satisfying another community within our
10 boundaries specifically.

11 The township of Lake of Bays would,
12 firstly, like to be part of any process in which
13 permits are issued to private individuals for
14 harvesting of roads, logs, timber in any areas within
15 its territorial limits and which are subject to
16 Ministry of Natural Resources' permits.

17 The Ministry in our area issues permits
18 on the basis of the timber management plans and there
19 is nothing wrong with that, but from time to time it is
20 important that the council be informed that such
21 permits are being contemplated so that any particular
22 conflicts might be resolved.

23 We have a couple of specific problems
24 that keep coming back to us. One is, throughout the
25 year we will have quite a number of people who will

1 complain to the municipality about noise, about heavy
2 truck traffic, about the harvesting operations which
3 are in the forest and must continue, and there is no
4 knowledge on our part as to whether a particular permit
5 has been issued for a particular area and, therefore,
6 we have to expend very valuable and very expensive
7 local community resources to determine the nature of
8 the source of the complaint.

9 Quite often it is quite legitimate and
10 all we can do is go back to the complainer and advise
11 them that this is proper and legal and in some cases we
12 get contractors or people to alter their behaviour
13 slightly with satisfaction so the two parties can live
14 together, but it is important for us as a community, as
15 a local government to know when these permits were
16 going out and what areas they affect and who is in
17 possession of them.

18 The other aspect of that is that from
19 time to time we have to assist the Ministry in finding
20 people who may be, in fact, stealing logs for timber
21 from their lands and that's an activity we take up from
22 time to time in support of the Ministry, but it would
23 be more helpful if we knew what permits they issued so
24 to know what we are dealing with.

25 So the issuance of permits in some form

1 of circulation, we suggest perhaps a 15-day circulation
2 prior to the contemplation of issue to a private
3 contractor would be useful, to the local community and
4 we are not requesting that the process involve
5 intervention which would conceivably prevent the
6 exercise of a plan that was in place for harvest
7 management.

8 The kinds of by-laws that are affected by
9 such activity are the noise by-laws of course, the
10 traffic by-laws, the half loading by-laws, bridge
11 limits and other matters of that type, plus the cutting
12 activity generally which comes into conflict because
13 when we have within, say, a 300-foot limit of a lake
14 that is a protected area, a cutter, and he is a
15 licensed and permitted cutter, we would like to make
16 sure that -- we don't want to charge him and then find
17 ourselves in conflict with the Ministry over whether he
18 has the right to do that or not. So that that is one
19 of the areas.

20 The other area that we would like the
21 Board to address is the nature of the relationship
22 between the Ministry and the permitted people. We are
23 a community that has approximately 40 per cent of our
24 land mass in Crown ownership and we have research
25 stations, we have preserve areas, we have proposed park

1 areas, we have heritage areas, we have many areas of
2 particular geographic or physical importance and the
3 lakes themselves.

4 The Ministry has certain rights under its
5 cover of the Crown which, in many cases, it purports to
6 pass on to permittees, licensees or invitees, as you
7 will, because what they do is quite important. For
8 example, in the protection of the fisheries and the
9 timber management resource management generally, these
10 things are important to the Ministry and they have
11 those rights and are not affected. The Crown is not
12 affected by our zoning by-law or by many of the other
13 by-laws.

14 What commonly happens, though, is that
15 the permittees and other people take on the role of the
16 Crown and it is akin to the OPP sort of giving people
17 the power to speed. They might have the power to speed
18 to catch a criminal, but do they have the right to give
19 the power of speed to other people in the same law.

20 So if the Board is open to the concept,
21 then the council would appreciate some consideration of
22 differentiating the role of the Ministry in its role on
23 behalf of the Crown from those that it permits or
24 licenses or authorizes on its behalf to either a
25 contractor or a cutter or whatever.

1 By doing that, then, the local council
2 would deal effectively with the contractor or whatever
3 and would simply say, you know: Here are the rules
4 that we have to go by in terms of land use, in terms of
5 road use, bridge use and whatnot and if you have a
6 permit from the Ministry that authorizes you to
7 harvest, but not to use the bridge. That's true in
8 law, but not necessarily true in the explanations of
9 their relationship between permittees and licensees and
10 the local council.

11 So clarification with respect to the
12 harvesting procedures and sort of the status of the
13 Crown and their agents would be an important aspect for
14 our council.

15 With that in mind, I think I want to
16 bring to your attention that where you have many of the
17 roads that are created by the MNR and which are
18 maintained by the MNR it is not a difficulty, but where
19 you get into the southern Ontario areas there are
20 conflicts with local road expenditures because of heavy
21 use by the resource management and what we're asking
22 for is not that you cease the resource activity, it is
23 just consultation.

24 I think that's what I have to say. I
25 came a long way to say it and I appreciate that amidst

1 the 65,000 pages it's a couple of little items, but to
2 our council it is important and we would ask
3 consideration of it.

4 MR. MARTEL: We will send you the 65,000
5 copies for your nightly reading, if you want. We have
6 a couple of extra sets floating around.

7 Have you approached the Ministry of
8 Natural Resources' people in your area to -- in fact,
9 these hardly seem like things that there should be a
10 necessity, for example, to have a ruling on.

11 It seems to me that MNR in itself, its
12 own people, and certainly it has been our experience as
13 we have travelled around, are most cooperative.

14 MR. KOWALCHUK: In many areas they are.
15 In this case, the council has assured me that its staff
16 over the years has attempted to foster that kind of
17 relationship and has not been successful.

18 MR. MARTEL: I'm surprised. I'm sure
19 with Ms. Blastorah here some of that will get
20 straightened out.

21 MR. KOWALCHUK: That's really what I
22 think is important because here we are -- we are coming
23 to a real important hearing in the whole scheme of
24 things to bring forth two problems which are area
25 specific, and I appreciate that they are, but to be

1 honest with you we have failed in our attempt to get
2 that kind of two-way discourse going to make
3 cooperation effective.

4 MR. MARTEL: Hopefully that will get
5 resolved and we might get an answer before this
6 hearing -- we give Ms. Blastorah at all these hearings
7 little jobs to do and they get reported back and
8 hopefully we will hear something before we are finished
9 with respect to the type of cooperation you can expect.

10 MR. KOWALCHUK: Thank you very much.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
12 questions for Mr. Kowalchuk.

13 Ms. Blastorah?

14 MS. BLASTORAH: I feel obliged now that
15 Mr. Martel sort of turned it over to me.

16 Mr. Kowalchuk, maybe I can just ask you a
17 few questions based on what you have said here today in
18 an attempt to clarify for the Board the background to
19 some of this.

20 Am I correct that your comments largely
21 relate to municipal lands within the Township of Lake of
22 Bays?

23 MR. KOWALCHUK: Well, to the territorial
24 limits of the township, yes. Not necessarily municipal
25 lands, all lands.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: So this would be Crown
2 lands as well?

3 MR. KOWALCHUK: That's correct.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: Now, is it correct that
5 your concern is that perhaps municipal by-laws are not
6 being followed?

7 MR. KOWALCHUK: That is correct, by the
8 contractors and the licensees. And I appreciate also
9 that when we have an opportunity to enforce the by-laws
10 we successfully do it against those people, but we are
11 doing it in front of the courts who say: Let's see
12 now, the Ministry of Natural Resources has issued this
13 man a permit to cut logs. Obviously they have given
14 him permission to take those logs down to Huntsville to
15 get them sawn and you, the municipality, are now
16 enforcing a by-law for a half load limit.

17 See where the conflict comes?

18 MS. BLASTORAH: No, I don't exactly. My
19 understanding is that you are saying is you have
20 municipal by-laws in place and, of course, I am correct
21 that it is the municipality's responsibility to enforce
22 those?

23 MR. KOWALCHUK: Yes.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: And you are in some cases
25 laying charges?

1 MR. KOWALCHUK: Yes.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: And your concern is
3 perhaps that the courts are not always agreeing with
4 your position when those are brought to court?

5 MR. KOWALCHUK: No. The courts support
6 to some extent the important role that the Ministry of
7 Natural Resources has played in issuing its permit
8 originally and it has taken that into account in
9 dealing with the case and quite often to our detriment.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: So it is more in the
11 sentencing by the courts then that you feel perhaps too
12 much weight is being given to the fact --

13 MR. KOWALCHUK: No, it is explicit in the
14 fact that the MNR does not give us support in the
15 prosecution of these matters.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: And these are
17 prosecutions of municipal by-laws?

18 MR. KOWALCHUK: That's correct.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: Have you talked to the
20 Ministry about support and what kind of support are you
21 looking for?

22 MR. KOWALCHUK: Yes. We were looking,
23 for example, last year in the contravention of a bridge
24 which had a limit of two tonnes by a vehicle authorized
25 to haul logs by the Ministry, which was in excess of 40

1 tonnes, we were looking for support from the Ministry
2 in the prosecution of the individual. We successfully
3 brought him to court and found that the Ministry was
4 not going to appear as witness.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: When you say that the
6 Ministry had authorized this person to haul a certain
7 weight, am I correct that what we are talking about is
8 a cut approval or they had permission to cut logs?

9 MR. KOWALCHUK: They had permission to
10 cut logs and, of course, that's the difficulty. That's
11 why I am talking about the obligations of the Crown to
12 ensure that its agents, in this case the permittee, is
13 complying with the local by-laws.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: So it's your perception
15 then that the Ministry of Natural Resources has some
16 responsibility for enforcing municipal by-laws?

17 MR. KOWALCHUK: No, not for enforcing
18 municipal by-laws, for ensuring that when they issue a
19 permit, the people that they issue a permit to comply
20 with the by-laws.

21 MS. BLASTORAH: I see. So more of a
22 policing function?

23 MR. KOWALCHUK: No, more of a
24 consultation function.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. I don't want to

1 carry this on too long because I know that we do have
2 other people registered.

3 There are, according to my information,
4 notices sent-out at the time that timber management
5 plans are in preparation to the municipality?

6 MR. KOWALCHUK: Yes.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: And I understand that
8 there has been some contact between the Township of
9 Lake of Bays and the Ministry in relation to a number
10 of issues. This issue related to haul trucks and
11 municipal by-laws in particular.

12 MR. KOWALCHUK: Over the years, yes.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: I am also advised that
14 there is public notice given at the time of the annual
15 work schedules for timber management plans?

16 MR. KOWALCHUK: Yes.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: And some of your comments
18 related to not timber management activities on Crown
19 lands, but Woodland Improvement Act agreements and so
20 on on private lands.

21 I think you made that clear at the
22 beginning.

23 MR. KOWALCHUK: In our area, the Ministry
24 actually manages all of it. So we perceive it as one
25 big ball of wax.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: So they would in some
2 cases be actually operations on private land?

3 MR. KOWALCHUK: In some cases, yes.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: Would that be perhaps
5 more common within the territorial limits of the
6 Township of Lake of Bays?

7 MR. KOWALCHUK: No, that is less common.
8 The more common is Crown land management and that's
9 really what we are looking for, is a little more
10 support in terms of our local by-laws.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: So it is support and that
12 is something that you are working with the district to
13 establish?

14 MR. KOWALCHUK: Well, we're trying.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. I don't think I
16 can add anything more at this point, Mr. Martel.
17 If you have any more questions --

18 MR. MARTEL: Yes. My concern is that to
19 have to come to us when it is really asking MNR to
20 suggest to the people they are giving licences to:
21 Lookit, obey the local by-laws that exist when you are
22 hauling there and the bridges and let's get on with it
23 that way hopefully.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Kowalchuk.

25 MR. KOWALCHUK: Thank you.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.

2 Is Mr. John Lawrence here?

3 Mr. Lawrence is the Director of the
4 Ontario Silvicultural Contractors Association.

5 JOHN LAWRENCE, Sworn

6 MR. LAWRENCE: I have a prepared
7 statement I would like to read.

8 Thank you for the opportunity to make
9 this presentation to the Board. I am here on behalf of
10 the Ontario Silvicultural Contractors Association. We
11 represent 40 small businesses engaged in silvicultural
12 contracting in Ontario. Personally, I have been
13 working in this industry since 1983 and I have worked
14 in most areas of the province. I would like to speak
15 about the aspects of timber management related to
16 forest renewal.

17 As you are no doubt aware, the forest
18 renewal program in Ontario is currently in the throes
19 of drastic cutbacks in funding. What this means for
20 the program in the future of Ontario's forests can
21 fairly be described as an unmitigated disaster. What
22 is most disconcerting about the cuts is the random and
23 arbitrary manner in which they are affecting the
24 program.

25 If there is or ever was a strategy for

1 maintaining Ontario's forests for the future, it is now
2 being reformulated with each passing day.

3 The forest renewal program in Ontario has
4 never been an outstanding model of responsible forest
5 management. This is not to say that there have been
6 been significant gains made in terms of the quality of
7 the program. Seedling quality and plantation survival,
8 growth and vigor have improved since the early 1950s.
9 This has been particularly true in the 1980s.

10 Where the problem lies is in the scale
11 and nature of the program. Several years ago a cap of
12 165 million was placed on the number of seedlings to be
13 planted on harvested areas in the province. This
14 arbitrary cap, based on economics rather than sound
15 forest management, is indicative of what the forest
16 renewal program in Ontario is all about.

17 At its best, the program is a token
18 effort to address a critical timber management issue.
19 At worst, the program is a cynical attempt to assuage
20 public opinion with simplistic and inadequate measures.
21 There has never been a serious, coherent effort to
22 manage Ontario's forests for the future, and the
23 present cutbacks leave no room for equivocation.

24 There are several areas in which the
25 scale and nature of the program have proven inadequate.

1 One of the most consistent problems with
2 the program has been funding priorities. All the money
3 generated from the Ontario forest products industry in
4 stumpage, taxes and duties goes into general revenue
5 in Toronto. From there priorities --

6 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Lawrence.
7 Could I ask you to slow down for a moment. We are
8 talking some notes. Thank you.

9 MR. LAWRENCE: Do you want me to keep
10 going?

11 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please. Just a bit
12 slower.

13 MR. LAWRENCE: I don't know how fast I am
14 reading. I have never done this before.

15 From there priorities are established as
16 to where and what is allocated. Unfortunately, forests
17 cannot be managed on the same four-year rotation as our
18 politicians. Nor are there a significant proportion of
19 Ontario's voters located in forestry-dependent
20 communities. As a result, short-term political
21 expediency is reflected in levels of funding for forest
22 renewal. This system has to change if we are to pursue
23 sustainable forestry in a legitimate manner.

24 Beyond that, however, there are further
25 problems of priority within the Ontario Ministry of

1 Natural Resources itself. Regardless of the government
2 of the day, this Ministry has consistently been unable
3 to prioritize its programs effectively. The recent
4 cutbacks are a case in point.

5 Whole the total budget for the OMNR has
6 suffered a 2 per cent cutback in '92 and '93, applied
7 forestry and silvicultural programs are reduced 20 to
8 40 per cent.

9 What exactly is the mandate of the OMNR
10 and what are they doing with all their money?

11 Qualified, progressive field personnel
12 within the OMNR are demoralized and fed up with their
13 bureacracy. They are unable to do their work with the
14 disorganization, lack of funding commitment and inertia
15 which is rampant within the Ministry. The problems of
16 the OMNR are based in its institutional ego and
17 inability to foster innovation and creativity. The
18 OMNR is both critical to forest renewal in the province
19 and the biggest barrier to its success. As an
20 organization this Ministry needs a fundamental change
21 in attitude.

22 There is also the question of how many
23 trees Ontario should be planting. Over the years there
24 have been many unreasoned pledges related to how many
25 trees should be planted. For example, it has been said

1 that two trees will be planted for every one cut down.

2 This is unreasonable if one looks at the
3 variety of sites harvested in Ontario and the variety
4 of harvesting techniques available to progressive
5 foresters. It is presumably not necessary, after fours
6 years of timber management hearings, to go through the
7 various scenarios wherein it may prove wise to plant
8 three trees to every one cut down or one tree for every
9 three cut down.

10 The point is that tree planting is one of
11 the tools of forest renewal, along with other pre- and
12 post-harvest treatments. While it will always remain
13 one of the primary treatments, tree planting cannot
14 work alone and is not always the wisest or most cost
15 effective treatment.

16 Every timber management plan must take
17 into account the forest renewal phase of that plan. It
18 must be clear before harvest what the means of
19 regeneration will be. The planting of large numbers of
20 seedlings says nothing of responsible forest renewal if
21 those seedlings do not reach maturity due to site
22 damage, lack of tending are some other variable.

23 Given that these notions of planning
24 prior to harvest define or should define I feel timber
25 management and forest renewal, it is interesting to

1 note that Ontario's forest managers in both the OMNR
2 and private industry have consistently requested more
3 seedlings than were made available to them.

4 This would indicate that their timber
5 management plans were based upon forest renewal through
6 tree planting. In fact, an OMNR survey indicated that
7 if the seedlings were available 182 million seedlings
8 would be planted in 1993. Far above the 165 million
9 tree cap in effect since 1987. This is also despite
10 the fact that total harvest levels dropped almost 20
11 per cent in 1991 due to the economic downturn.

12 With the current cutbacks in 1992, it is
13 doubtful whether more than 120 million trees will be
14 planted in 1993. Clearly, Ontario's backlog is going
15 to increase dramatically in 1993 and it has been
16 increasing every year.

17 In 1989/90 the backlog was estimated at
18 300,000 hectares. 300,000 hectares. These backlog
19 areas were presumably slated for some sort of treatment
20 for regeneration prior to harvest. I would suggest
21 that even if a small portion of that backlog requires
22 seedlings, then tree planting needs to increase
23 dramatically in Ontario in order to catch up with these
24 inadequacies.

25 But the question is not how many trees

1 should be planted, rather how many hectares require
2 artificial regeneration with forest seedlings. I would
3 suggest that timber management plans in Ontario were
4 and are predicated on tree planting as the principal
5 means of forest renewal.

6 For this reason, any cutback in funding
7 for tree planting at this point is completely arbitrary
8 and fails to account for the management imperatives of
9 forest managers in this province. Moreover, it
10 jeopardizes any chance of retiring the growing backlog
11 of untreated areas.

12 Having said that, we at the Ontario
13 Silvicultural Contractors Association are not captive
14 to the notion of tree planting as the only means of
15 forest renewal. As I have indicated, we view it as one
16 of the tools of forest renewal.

17 Once harvest techniques and the knowledge
18 base about natural regeneration increases we can see
19 the day when forest managers will not rely so heavily
20 on tree planting where it may not be appropriate, but
21 this process of turning to new ways and means of
22 regeneration has not yet arrived and must not be taken
23 with eyes closed and fingers crossed. It must be part
24 of a coherent, long-term strategy both locally and
25 province wide.

1 I am stressing tree planting because it
2 has been so central to the program. Without it there
3 would not be much a program and even with it there is
4 not much a program.

5 Another area of concern has been the lack
6 of any substantial post-establishment silvicultural
7 treatment program. Beyond the application of
8 herbicides in the first few years to control
9 competition there have been no real efforts made to
10 ensure the success of the plantations established over
11 the last 15 to 20 years. The evidence is plain to see
12 that there is a drastic need to tend, thin and
13 fill-plant these stands. This lack of follow-up is
14 indicative of the shortsighted nature of the program.
15 Moreover, it is a flagrant waste of funds already
16 committed at the establishment phase.

17 All over the world the evidence points to
18 the necessity and the advantages of intensive
19 silvicultural. In Ontario, both the Baskerville and
20 Armson reports are clear about the need for intensive
21 silviculture if we are serious about managing our
22 forests for the future. Intensive silviculture is not
23 a fanciful notion, it is the future of the forests.
24 Why are we in Ontario so unwilling to invest in the
25 future?

1 A final area of concern is the issue of
2 natural regeneration. There is a growing move towards
3 increasing the natural regeneration component of the
4 the program. This is the result of a better
5 understanding of natural regeneration as well as very
6 real economic constraints. This is an area of
7 potential success as well as potential failure and
8 disappointment.

9 Any site will come back to natural no
10 matter how it is harvested. That is a biological
11 given. The planet will be here long after humanity has
12 done its business.

13 The question is what naturals? Successes
14 of managing for naturals are out there. However, I am
15 concerned that what natural regeneration will mean,
16 driven as it is by short-term economic considerations,
17 is a dramatic change in the forest make-up of Ontario.

18 Will areas currently not sufficiently
19 restocked or backlogged suddenly be considered fully
20 stocked with naturals? Are we now going to manage for
21 natural succession? If forests are to be managed for
22 natural succession, will the OMNR limit the harvest to
23 ensure sustainable development?

24 If we are serious about natural
25 regeneration, as I feel we should be, it must be viewed

1 as one of the tools for regenerating the forests,
2 rather than excuse for doing nothing. In order to
3 manage the forests responsibly we must utilize all of
4 the available tools. Advances made in the dynamic
5 sciences of forestry and silviculture must be a part of
6 the program.

7 Which brings me to my final point. In
8 terms of forestry, there are wheels being invented all
9 over the world which could be used in Ontario.
10 Unfortunately, OMNR is too often suspicious of the
11 wheel. We are different have say, it couldn't possibly
12 work here. In fact, they will even say that between
13 districts. This is no longer a humorous fact of how
14 the OMNR works or doesn't work. It is keeping Ontario
15 in the unenviable position of representing the
16 archaeology of forestry rather than the new wave.

17 There is a vibrant industry waiting to
18 work in this province, waiting to bring out new ideas
19 and energies to work that needs to be done. They
20 shouldn't have to wage a war for turf with the OMNR.
21 The OMNR should encourage and work with them so that
22 Ontario can be considered a leader in forest management
23 and forest renewal. Intensive silviculture is
24 fundamental to sustainable, holistic forestry.

25 Finally, I would like to invite this

1 panel to visit one of our operations in the field this
2 spring. We have member contractors working in every
3 area of the province. Come out and see the successes
4 of what is an all too limited program.

5 Thank you and I hope I didn't go too
6 fast.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
8 Lawrence.

9 Will there be any questions for Mr.
10 Lawrence?

11 (no response)

12 All right. Thank you. Thank you for
13 your invitation. We have seen a number of tree
14 planting projects across northwestern Ontario and
15 central Ontario and around Hearst and Timmins.

16 MR. LAWRENCE: Perhaps if you people are
17 still doing this four years from now you can visit a
18 thinning operation.

19 MR. MARTEL: We can assure you we won't
20 be.

21 MR. LAWRENCE: Thank you very much.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Mr. Lawrence,
23 did you bring an extra copy of your written submission?

24 MR. LAWRENCE: Yes.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Could you leave it with us?

1 MR. LAWRENCE: Yes.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, sir.

3 Is Mary Laronde here today?

4 (no response)

5 Ms. Mary Laronde, is she in the audience?

6 FROM THE FLOOR: She will be down in a
7 minute.

8 MADAM CHAIR: All right, fine.

9 While we are waiting for Ms. Laronde, we
10 notice that we have several, it would appear, quite
11 short presentations and we would invite Ms. Collette
12 Wilson to make a presentation now if that's convenient
13 for her, if she is here.

14 FROM THE FLOOR: She should be here in
15 about half an hour.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, sir. She is
17 scheduled for the end of the day.

18 Is Mr. Dean Johnston here?

19 There you are, Mr. Johnston. Mr.
20 Johnston is a familiar face to the Board.

21 Good afternoon.

22 MR. JOHNSTON: Good afternoon.

23 MADAM CHAIR: We noticed that you had a
24 short presentation.

25 MR. JOHNSTON: I do.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Good. Mr. Johnston is with
2 Columbia Forest Products in Rutherglen, Ontario.

3 Nice to see you again.

4 DEAN JOHNSTON, Sworn

5 MR. JOHNSTON: Good afternoon. My name
6 is Dean Johnston and I am a forester working for
7 Columbia Forest Products Limited in Rutherglen, a small
8 town just 20 miles east of North Bay.

9 You might remember me. I flew with you
10 in a helicopter touring forest management operations in
11 Algonquin Park and I was representing the Ontario
12 Forest Industries Association. I am making this short
13 presentation on behalf of Columbia Forest Products.

14 Columbia Forest Products is a large
15 producer of hardwood, veneer and plywood. Our veneer
16 mill which is one of ten manufacturing sites is the
17 only division in Ontario. This mill was built in 1974,
18 replacing a facility which burnt after more than 25
19 years of operation within the boundaries of Algonquin
20 Park. Columbia purchased the Rutherglen facility two
21 and a half years ago as a long-term business investment
22 which would compliment their existing operations.

23 We employ at Rutherglen 165 full-time
24 employees with a payroll which contracts \$4-million per
25 year to the surrounding communities. Our plans are to

1 expand to 220 employees by the fall of this year. This
2 expansion will make us an even more significant
3 employer in the area. Annual average salaries are
4 competitive within our industry in the province.

5 I am proud to say that we have expanded
6 production during the past year; a year when the forest
7 industry has been hit hard by the recession.

8 Our product is 1/30th an inch rotary
9 hardwood veneer using the manufacturing of plywood,
10 wall panels, cabinets and various furniture components.
11 Our biggest market is the plywood industry and as much
12 as 75 per cent of our product is shipped throughout the
13 United States as far as the west coast.

14 We are presently utilizing three species,
15 white and yellow birch, red oak and hard maple. All of
16 our log supply is purchased on the open market. We
17 have no logging operations. Therefore, we rely on
18 other companies and private operators to produce logs
19 for us. Last year 65 per cent of our log supply came
20 from Crown land in Ontario. We also purchase logs in
21 Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania.

22 The type of log required would be a small
23 percentage of the harvest; a high quality log with a
24 fairly large diameter and very few, if any, defects.
25 We buy white birch from companies as far away as Long

1 Lac and Thunder Bay and maple and oak from private land
2 owners in Chatham and London and certainly everything
3 in between. The most important part of our wood supply
4 are the local operators within 150 miles of our mill.

5 In the manufacturing process the entire
6 log is utilized. The bark is burnt in a boiler to
7 produce steam to run the dryer and heat the mill and
8 the trim and scraps from manufacturing are chipped and
9 sent to a nearby pulp and chipboard facility.

10 Constraints put on the forest industry
11 province-wide have an impact on our operation. I
12 support good, sound forest management practises and
13 have witnessed some of the best examples of multiple
14 use in the province. It is extremely important to the
15 forest industry and to local communities that large
16 land base areas are not set aside for single use
17 purposes. Unless there is a security of tenure for
18 companies operating in the province, investment in the
19 industry will decline at a rapid rate and employment
20 levels will follow.

21 We support forest management efforts
22 carried out by the Ministry of Natural Resources in
23 sustaining Ontario's forests. Compliance is a must,
24 but the Ministry of Natural Resources should have a
25 good understanding on the effects constraints have on

1 the forest industry.

2 Crown land forests in central and
3 southern regions of Ontario are managed entirely
4 differently from the forests in the north. They are
5 managed differently because of the species and site
6 make-up which enables a stand to naturally regenerate
7 under a selective or partial harvest system. This
8 system is designed to improve the quality of the stand
9 which allows repeated tendings every 15 to 20 years.

10 As you have heard and will hear today,
11 companies acknowledge that forest management
12 prescriptions such as these are essential to ensure the
13 future of the forest industry. The only argument that
14 you might get is that some regulations, restrictions
15 and constraints have an impact on the industry which
16 are ignored or grossly underestimated.

17 My presentation today was to introduce
18 you to Columbia Forest Products, a company who relies
19 heavily on decisions made by government on a daily
20 basis in order to remain competitive and to maintain
21 employment levels in this area.

22 Thank you very much.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
24 Johnston. It sounds like your company is in an unusual
25 case right now in the forest products industry.

1 Just a quick question. With respect to
2 the surtax and the situation of exports to the United
3 States, have there be any change in your company's
4 situation as a result of those activities?

5 MR. JOHNSTON: There hasn't been any
6 change. We're strictly hardwood. I think if we were
7 involved in softwood lumber, like some of the local
8 companies in this area, there would be quite a drastic
9 effect, but since we are strictly in hardwood there is
10 no effect on our operation.

11 MADAM CHAIR: So you are completely
12 exempt?

13 MR. JOHNSTON: We are, yes.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for
15 Mr. Johnston.

16 (no response)

17 Thank you very much, sir.

18 MR. JOHNSTON: Thank you.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Is Ms. Mary Laronde here?

20 Ms. Laronde, are you ready to proceed?

21 MS. LARONDE: Yes.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Do you require time to set
23 up?

24 MS. LARONDE: Yes.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Why don't we take a

1 10-minute break for our court reporter.

2 ---Recess at 2:50 p.m.

3 ---On resuming at 3:05 p.m.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Laronde, are we ready
5 to proceed?

6 MS. LARONDE: Yes.

7 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

8 Ms. Laronde, we are ready to hear your
9 presentation.

10 Would you like to affirm your evidence in
11 a traditional way?

12 MS. LARONDE: Yes, I would.

13 MARY LARONDE, Affirmed

14 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Laronde is with the
15 Teme-Augama Anishnabai First Nation on Bear Island.

16 MS. LARONDE: Good afternoon and thank
17 you.

18 What I would like to do is to give a
19 short introduction as to the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and
20 our homeland and then later on midway in the
21 presentation we have three other people who work with
22 us and they will be making also short presentations in
23 their respective areas of knowledge, and then I will
24 continue then and point out some problems and talk
25 about some possible solutions.

1 The Teme-Augama Anishnabai are an
2 Algonquin Nation of about 1,700 people. Our stories on
3 N'Daki Menan go back 10,000 years and we have proven
4 scientifically through archaeological and
5 anthropological study 6,000 years of occupation on this
6 land, N'Daki Menan, which in our language means our
7 land.

8 D'Daki Menan, the homeland of the
9 Teme-Augam Anishnabai, is 6,000 square kilometres in
10 size and bounded by the Temagami and Sturgeon Rivers in
11 the south, in the west by the Sturgeon River and in the
12 north and east by the Montreal River system. Our
13 homeland is defined by watersheds and it follows
14 natural patterns.

15 When the Ontario system came onto our
16 lands it covered our homeland with 129 square
17 townships. Before Europeans first came we were a
18 well-organized society. We have six clans and lands
19 and resources are managed according to family
20 territories which follow, again, watersheds and natural
21 features. That's the map that is to your left there on
22 the screen and those coloured areas represent our
23 family, traditional family territories.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Ms. Laronde.
25 Did you wish to leave this map with us or simply draw

1 that to our attention?

2 MS. LARONDE: I have a copy of that for
3 you. That's the original, but I have a copy for you
4 that I can leave with you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. We should give
6 that an exhibit number and that map will become Exhibit
7 2167.

8 MS. LARONDE: I thought you were going to
9 say 21.

10 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2167: Map depicting Teme-Augama
11 Anishnabai's traditional family
 territories.

12 MS. LARONDE: We harvest our lands in a
13 seasonal fashion following natural processes and in
14 rotation, leaving an area fallow for unforeseen
15 hardship or perhaps we would have to help a neighbour
16 out. This provided certainty and sustainability for
17 thousands of years for our people.

18 In 1877 lumbermen were first encroaching
19 N'Daki Menan via the Montreal River and this is when
20 our first concern over forest management is expressed.

21 According to surveyor's records, in the
22 late 1800s N'Daki Menan was 70 per cent mature pine
23 forest. In 1901, Temagami Forest Reserve was
24 established and this began suppression of our rights
25 and harassment of our people.

1 The creation of the Nipissing Game
2 Reserve intensified this harassment. Our way of life
3 suddenly became illegal and our people were jailed for
4 feeding their families.

5 Hardships suffered because of the
6 management of the forest and the harassment of our
7 people began at the turn of the century and continue to
8 this day. I will draw your attention here to the
9 statement, Exhibit No. 1, of Chief Gary Potts and in
10 this statement there are some examples of the kinds of
11 harassment our people faced.

12 For example, the Nevanagweni family, to
13 which Donald McKenzie was a member, first were removed
14 from their home on Jumping Caribou Lake because of the
15 railroad and this was because of the game preserve, and
16 then in 1924 there were also flooded out of the Cross
17 Lake and lost their family settlement there, as well as
18 of course all of the beaver and muskrat and the animals
19 who live near the water's edge.

20 In 1929 the White Bears were flooded out
21 of White Bear Lake which is today called Castles Lake.

22 In the early 1900s the Pierce family
23 were flooded out of Dunkin Lake and West Montreal
24 River.

25 In 1939 -- in 1949 Diamond Lake was

1 flooded and the Catt family lost their settlement there
2 and all of their possessions and their animal stocks.

3 MR. MARTEL: Was that due to dams, when
4 you say flooded?

5 MS. LARONDE: Yes, dams. In a lot of
6 cases -- sometimes dams work for Hydro electric
7 purposes and sometimes they were ostensibly for Hydro
8 electric purposes, but really their main reason was
9 that there were increasing the water levels to drive
10 timber, especially in the case of the Diamond Lake and
11 the Lady Evelyn flooding. It was really a river
12 drive -- or a water drive.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Ms. Laronde. We
14 are going to make this binder of written material to
15 which you are referring now Exhibit 2168 and within
16 this binder we have 20 separate components and they are
17 numbered 1 through 20.

18 MS. LARONDE: Thank you.

19 MADAM CHAIR: We are now talking about
20 index No. 1.

21 MS. LARONDE: Yes.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

23 MS. LARONDE: I just refer to them in our
24 numbers, one, okay.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Okay.

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1 something for tomorrow.

2 When the beaver population was increased
3 by his good management to 30 families, the Department
4 of Lands and Forests took away his trapline because he
5 was not harvesting enough beaver.

6 In 1947 Mr. Twaine was fined \$25 and
7 spent eight days in jail for picking up the hind
8 quarter of a deer from a wolf kill.

9 Ontario burned our homes because we had
10 no land use permits. We never received compensation
11 for this or for flooding of our homes and Ontario
12 continued this practice of burning our settlements and
13 our homes until the late 1970s.

14 Ben McKenzie was taken to court for
15 settling his net and he protested this because of his
16 indiginous and aboriginal rights. We won in court. I
17 believe this was in the 1950s. We won in court that he
18 had the right to set the net. The Department of Lands
19 and Forests then returned his net to him and the tub of
20 fish that they had taken and they returned the tub of
21 rotten fish to him.

22 I tell these stories so that you can
23 understand that there is a long and unjust history of
24 dealings between the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and
25 Ontario. We have very little reason to trust Ontario

1 or to respect the wisdom of their ways of doing things.
2 When I say Ontario in this sense I mean the Ministry of
3 Natural Resources in present day because they are sort
4 of the most powerful agent of the Ontario government in
5 our lands.

6 This disregard for the people and the
7 land is still in evidence. Even non Teme-Augama
8 Anishnabai's peoples use of the land is not respected.

9 I will refer you to Fred Blake's Exhibit
10 No. 3. At one time Mr. Blakes was asked by OMNR to
11 mark his routes and portages on a map before his
12 trapping was to be logged. He did so and not one of
13 his trails was protected.

14 Since 1877 when settlers came on to the
15 land we've been attempting to achieve a treaty that
16 would give our people and our way of life some
17 protection. Ontario, the Government of Ontario that
18 is, has consistently refused to settle an arguement
19 that the land is too valuable from a timber point of
20 view and for 96 years with Canada's support we continue
21 to push this issue.

22 In 1972 we filed Land Title Cautions on
23 all townships within N'Daki Menan to force Ontario to
24 respond to our requests for a Treaty.

25 In 1978 the province sued the Teme-Augama

1 Anishnabai in the Supreme Court of Ontario. The
2 cautions stopped the transfer of titles to land and
3 affected mining, but did not affect timber operations.

4 At this time timber harvesting seems to
5 accelerate. We do not know if this was related to the
6 caution or to other factors such as mechanization or
7 the economy at that time, but after applying to the
8 courts for the some protection we found that our forest
9 was being destroyed faster than ever.

10 Over the past three decades we have felt
11 every increasing alarm at the destruction of the once
12 magnificent forests of our home. Effects of
13 clearcutting on our lands is referred to in the
14 statements of the Catt family, elder Bill Twaine, Gary
15 Derry Potts and Fred Blake and they are in those
16 exhibits that I referred to earlier.

17 One of the main concerns is the effect
18 this has had on water, both the quality and quantity of
19 water on wildlife and the landscape. None of our
20 people are opposed to logging. In the early period we
21 participated and saw that horse logging did not damage
22 the land that much, but clearcutting is a different
23 matter. As elder Bill Twaine says in his statement:

24 "Clearcutting leaves no food or hiding

25 places for animals. Topsoil runs down to

1 rivers, outcrops are getting bigger. It
2 will take years and years before the land
3 will heal itself for something to grow on
4 it."

5 When they cut down all trees the long
6 haired animals really suffer, fox, lynx, fishers or
7 mink. There is no food. Fox don't stay where there is
8 no rabbits because of clearcuts. Fishers eat rabbits
9 and squirrels, mink eat fish and fish are affected by
10 erosion and siltation and the rise in water
11 temperature. Lynx eat rabbits and squirrels. Marten
12 require old type pine forests. Rabbits are found in
13 low lying areas of cedar and spruce swamps and feed
14 upon junipers. None of these animals like to travel
15 through a clearcut or a plantation.

16 Our people are filled with many concerns
17 and questions and some of these concerns are outlined
18 in the statement of the Catt family which is Exhibit
19 No. 4. We have logging of maple stands as a concern,
20 the removal of berries and plants for medicines through
21 herbicide use, the lack of fires which means the loss
22 of habitat and, again, fewer berry crops and the liver
23 of moose is now spongy and mushy and we want to know if
24 this could be due to the moose eating plants which have
25 been sprayed with chemicals and chemicals have been a

1 big concern with us.

2 I refer you to a statement by Virginia
3 Seville, Exhibit No. 5, a direct statement on the use
4 of chemical herbicides.

5 "I cannot stress enough how sad and
6 appalled we are at the way our home has
7 been treated under the current management
8 system. In the 1980s this destruction
9 was happening all around us on the very
10 lands to which title was a legitimate
11 question before the high courts. We had
12 even tried to negotiate a solution in the
13 early 1980s, but these talks broke down
14 because the OMNR arrested our people for
15 fishing. Mary Catt had her net and
16 fishing taken. Her husband and stepson
17 were charged and it was a decade before
18 talks resumed. The plans to build the
19 Red Squirrel Road was the last straw.
20 This was the last 5 per cent of our
21 motherland that had not been split open
22 by timber extraction roads. Also, we had
23 critiqued the forest management plans in
24 1982 and found that the level of harvest
25 was not sustainable and that the plans

1 were clearly short term profit driven and
2 against the laws of nature and the laws
3 of the Teme-Augama Anishnabai which is
4 stewardship of our motherland for future
5 generations."

6 I refer you now to our green book
7 entitled Forest Management of N'Dake Menan of the
8 Teme-Augama Anishnabai 1982, and it's numbered Exhibit
9 No. 6.

10 As stewards of the land it is our
11 responsibility to protect N'Daki Menan and it is for
12 this reason that we had no alternative but to form
13 blockaids against the road construction and the
14 harvesting of the last few stands of old growth forest
15 of N'Daki Menan and the first blockaids went up in June
16 of 1988.

17 The blockaids were successful. The trees
18 in that one area remain that was going to be accessed.
19 The road is in limbo, but more importantly we have
20 entered into treaty negotiations with Ontario and this
21 has been our goal for 115 years.

22 In April 1990 the Teme-Augama Anishnabai
23 signed a memorandum of understanding, Exhibit No. 7,
24 with Ontario. Stewardship of the land and co-existence
25 are two important elements of the memorandum of

1 understanding and these are also the basis for the
2 treaty that we are now negotiating.

3 By stewardship of the land we mean that
4 it is the responsibility and duty of the Teme-Augama
5 Anishnabai to protect our land for future generations.
6 By co-existence we mean that the Teme-Augama Anishnabai
7 share this responsibility with others for the future of
8 all people's children not yet born. By co-existence we
9 mean that the rights of the Teme-Augama Anishnabai will
10 no longer be suppressed or subordinate.

11 In our law, the perfect law of nature,
12 the life of the land is paramount. That is holistic
13 stewardship based on sustained life and sustainable
14 development principles. For an explanation of holistic
15 stewardship and our meaning of the terms forest
16 stewardship and sustainable life and sustainable
17 development I refer you to our blue volume entitled The
18 Need for Land Stewardship, Holistic Management Plan for
19 N'Daki Menan 1989, and it is numbered No. 8.

20 As part of the memorandum of
21 understanding a bilateral process was also set out and
22 this called for the participation of the Teme-Augama
23 Anishnabai in the forest management of N'Daki Menan.

24 In this process we deal with four
25 administrative districts of the Ontario Ministry of

1 Natural Resources and you can see those on the map
2 that's behind you there. There is the Kirkland Lake
3 District to the north, Temagami District, North Bay
4 District in the south and the Sudbury District to the
5 southwest and there are seven management units in that
6 area, but some of these units are very, very small
7 pieces of N'Daki Menan.

8 In this process, which was that we would
9 make recommendations to the timber management plans and
10 the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources would
11 undertake to implement those recommendations where
12 feasible, our goal in the process was to encourage
13 forest managers to look at the forest as a living
14 entity and not just as a source of trees and money and
15 as much as possible in a mandated consultation process
16 to persuade MNR to adopt Teme-Augama Anishnabai's
17 principles of stewardship.

18 In the first year we did a lot of
19 on-the-ground field work cruising because of the
20 inaccuracy of the data, from the MNR data such as the
21 FRI and we developed many specific recommendations to
22 the plans and that is Exhibit No. 9 included in the red
23 binder.

24 In the second year we made
25 recommendations at a policy planning level and those

1 recommendations are in Exhibit No. 10.

2 Further, in the Temagami District we
3 entered into a statement of intent which were the terms
4 and conditions governing our participation in the
5 process for amending the timber management plans. So
6 it was a more sort of intense, more participatory kind
7 of situation in the Temagami District.

8 The statement of intent is a clear
9 example of the Teme-Augama Anishnabai concerns about
10 the state and the future of our forests. What we find
11 lacking in the current management system can also be
12 evidenced here. That statement is Exhibit No. 11.

13 The statement also illustrates our
14 willingness to work with the Temagami District MNR
15 because the statement of intent is our attempt to bring
16 together our principles with the Ontario Ministry's
17 management and planning requirements.

18 It is our experience with the bilateral
19 process that we would like to focus on now. We believe
20 our experience is unique in the province, that the
21 bilateral process is very important for what has been
22 learned about "co-management" and participatory
23 planning with the MNR.

24 I will now call upon Robin Koistenin, Tom
25 Whitfield and John Pollock to give their firsthand

1 experience with this bilateral process in their
2 respective areas of knowledge and these individuals
3 have been involved as well as others in the day-to-day
4 workings of the bilateral process.

5 ROBIN KOISTENIN, Called

6 MADAM CHAIR: Good afternoon. Your name
7 again is?

8 MS. KOISTINEN: Robin Koistinen.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Could you spell your last
10 name, please, Robin?

11 MS. KOISTINEN: K-o-i-s-t-i-n-e-n.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Could you
13 please tell the Board what you do and what you will be
14 telling us?

15 MS. KOISTINEN: Yes, okay. Currently I
16 am the Assistant Stewardship Director for the
17 Teme-Augama Anishnabai. I will be speaking in
18 reference to what is numbered Exhibit No. 12 in the red
19 binder. It is in respect to the day-to-day workings of
20 the bilateral process and about one particular harvest
21 block, the Meadowside Lumber Limited operations in
22 (inaudible) township.

23 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you.
24 Could you repeat the name of the operation?

25 MS. KOISTINEN: It is the Meadowside

1 Lumber Limited operations.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Meadowside operations?

3 MS. KOISTINEN: Yes.

4 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you.

5 Please go ahead.

6 MS. KOISTINEN: All right, thank you.

7 In February of 1991 the Teme-Augama
8 Anishnabai submitted their recommendation to the
9 Temagami District Ministry of Natural Resources
10 regarding the above allocation. That is what is called
11 Exhibit No. 9 in that red binder as well.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

13 MS. KOISTINEN: One of the
14 recommendations was that this area not be harvested
15 during the winter months based on field data obtained
16 by the Teme-Augama Anishnabai during the fall and
17 winter of 90/91, that this was a moose wintering
18 feeding area. This was based on that field work as
19 well as local indigenous technical knowledge.

20 In March of 1991 the Temagami District
21 OMNR agreed to the recommendation in a subsequent
22 meeting. Minutes are attached to that exhibit.

23 On May 3rd of '91 OMNR issued the cut
24 approval and work permit - that's also in that exhibit
25 - for this area with no mention of any seasonal

1 restrictions on the harvest area.

2 This concern was brought to OMNR's
3 attention. However, they responded that the harvest
4 company did not have any intentions of operating that
5 area in the winter based on their annual work schedule
6 submission. So they did not see a need to place a
7 seasonal restriction condition in the cut approval.

8 On December 20, 1991, a TAA
9 representative was at the Temagami District office on
10 other business when approached by an MNR representative
11 that due to unforeseen circumstances in the North Bay
12 District the company had to return to the Temagami
13 District and unfortunately the OMNR has forgot about
14 the agreement on the seasonal restriction.

15 At this time the company had been
16 operating in the harvest area for the last three days.
17 The OMNR representative also went on to say that when
18 they agreed to the timing of the operation that they
19 really had agreed to this without sound biological
20 reasons. Obviously, our recommendation had not been
21 taken seriously and the sound biological reasons can be
22 found in appendix 4 of that exhibit.

23 When our TAA representative returned to
24 the office on December 20th we promptly discussed the
25 situation and felt perhaps the moose wintering areas

1 could be mitigated by some patch type cutting and we
2 agreed that we could send in a TAA representative who
3 had collected the field data to identify to OMNR
4 biologists where the moose yards were. We then
5 proceeded to make arrangements.

6 On December 31st, 1991, a TAA
7 representative accompanied an OMNR biologist and
8 forester on site.

9 Subsequent to that meeting we had a
10 telephone conversation with the OMNR biologist on
11 January 2nd in which it was stated that the management
12 of the area to obtain the type of moose habitat it
13 provides will require a more detailed field assessment
14 than has occurred.

15 On January 6, MNR wrote us a letter,
16 appendix 4, reiterating parts of the discussion that
17 occurred on December 20th and also referred to the
18 field visit of December 31st

19 In order to address the TAA's concerns
20 they would ensure the continued maintenance of a
21 healthy moose population in the area following
22 conditions that would be placed on the harvesting
23 operation. These conditions were pockets of uplands
24 cedar will be maintained, continuous corridors of cover
25 for moose travel will be provided, pockets of advanced

1 regeneration will be protected and shallow sites will
2 be protected, immature hardwoods will be maintained.

3 We discussed this letter with the TAA
4 representative who accompanied the OMNR in the field
5 and our representative was not fully satisfied based on
6 his local indigenous technical knowledge that this
7 would protect the moose and there was nothing really
8 definitive about exactly where and how in the cut
9 blocks these conditions would be provided.

10 Also, there was no mention that the area
11 required field assessment as indicated by the OMNR
12 biologist. Only that if we had any other concerns to
13 contact them as soon as possible because operations
14 were going to resume January the 9th.

15 On January the 7th we responded to this
16 this letter, appendix 5, mentioning the conversation
17 with the OMNR biologist, that of the TAA representative
18 who went on the field visit that the conditions that
19 they were placing on harvesting operations did not
20 adequately address our concerns of the moose wintering
21 yard and, for the most part, that the application of
22 these conditions seemed to be generic guidelines and
23 the omission of non-merchantable timber.

24 This was disturbing in two ways, that
25 when they originally responded to our legitimate

1 concern because the company did not intend to harvest
2 the area in the winter, it was demeaning to the honour
3 of our relationship expressed in the memorandum of
4 understanding, it is not a sound basis for a Natural
5 Resource's management decision.

6 Arrangements had been made between the
7 TAA and the company representative to go in the field
8 on January the 9th. On January 9th and 10th field
9 assessments were made by the Teme-Augama Anishnabai,
10 the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and the
11 company representative.

12 At this time we agreed to some measures
13 in the field and these can be found in appendix 6,
14 letter dated January 10th. It is also worth
15 mentioning, though, at this time it had been stated
16 that this was the first time that OMNR had consciously
17 made an effort to provide moose habitat. It was also
18 stated that this area which is in the Nipissing Game
19 Preserve which has one of the highest moose densities
20 in the Province of Ontario.

21 On January 17th the MNR writes a letter
22 of agreement with the field assessments of the 9th and
23 10th. Appendix 7. On the same day, however, the TAA
24 representative went out to inspect the cut layer of the
25 block and found that the company had clearly gone

1 through a no-cut area around a wetland. They notified
2 the OMNR representative on site. They had also found
3 that MNR had not marked out the area consistently with
4 paint. Some no-cut areas were marked with blue paint
5 and others were marked with red paint.

6 On January 23rd, 1992, the Ontario
7 Ministry of Natural Resources wrote a letter, appendix
8 8, confirming an infraction and that they would keep us
9 informed of their efforts in order to avoid the same
10 type of occurrence.

11 On January 31st TAA wrote -- Teme-Augama
12 Anishnabai wrote Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
13 a letter that we were very disappointed that our
14 mutually agreed upon prescription for that area had not
15 been appended to the work permit and cut approval and
16 that the colour schemes of the cut layout would only
17 add confusion to the operator.

18 On February 11th, 1992, the Temagami
19 District wrote a letter of agreement. However, only
20 enclosed was an application to amend the timber
21 management plan and no corresponding amendment to the
22 work permit for cut approval.

23 On March 25th Teme-Augama Anishnabai
24 representatives performed A cut inspection on the block
25 and found that the company had infringed upon the same

1 areas before and, in fact, had cut pine within the
2 no-cut zone. However, this may have been part of the
3 original infraction and there may have been a time
4 delay between when OMNR was back on the scene.

5 They also found that OMNR had not laid
6 out any upland corridors within merchantable timber as
7 indicated in appendix 4. To this day this issue is
8 still not resolved as we have still not received the
9 agreed upon prescription in the form of an amended work
10 permit and cut approval and that inoperable areas as
11 marked out on the map for the amendment to the timber
12 management plan do not make up for no-cut zones or no
13 operations which were agreed to.

14 The point to all what I have told you is
15 that, one, it requires a real paper war and money to
16 send people into the field and who at large can afford
17 to participate in such a process before you can ever
18 begin to implement your recommendations that have been
19 already been previously agreed to upfront, and, as
20 well, to have OMNR implement its own guidelines.

21 Two, as for the process, public and our
22 participation within the process there should be an
23 accountable mechanism in place for the MNR so that
24 recommendations such as ours do not fall through the
25 cracks. Such a mechanism could be that recommendations

1 that are agreed to in a given harvest areas be given an
2 area of concern number and should be amended to the
3 plan administratively.

4 MR. MARTEL: Could I ask a couple of
5 questions because this sort of thing is not supposed to
6 happen as outlined.

7 Maybe I can get Ms. Blastorah to give
8 another task, but I would like to know what went on in
9 this.

10 I mean, if an agreement had been reached
11 with recommendations made I think one has a right to
12 know why the recommendations which have been agreed to
13 were not adhered to.

14 I simply have the material laid before
15 me, but I would certainly like to know what went on and
16 why the protection which was supposedly going to be
17 part of the agreement never occurred.

18 Maybe we could get that and a copy be
19 submitted to the people involved so that they
20 understand what transpired. I mean, as presented it is
21 a comedy of errors.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Martel, I believe we
23 can undertake to provide you with some information. I
24 will check with the district staff that are here.

25 I haven't the material before me because

1 we didn't receive a copy of it. So it is a little
2 difficult to do anything with it right now.

3 If I could just have your indulgence for
4 a moment I will see what I can provide.

5 MR. MARTEL: Yes.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Martel, the district
7 staff advise me that we will be able to provide some
8 information on the Ministry's perspective in relation
9 to this.

10 I think probably what we should do is
11 take a look at the material that has been provided to
12 the Board and if we have any questions I understand
13 there is an ongoing relationship, as has been described
14 here, in terms of the biliteral process and other
15 things that are going on in Temagami.

16 I'm sure that Ms. Laronde or some of the
17 people that are working with her could clarify any
18 questions the district may have about the matters that
19 are outlined, although I think we are aware of the
20 specific incidents that they are talking about and we
21 can provide a brief written explanation to the Board
22 about what happened and what the result of that was.
23 I think that will be satisfactory.

24 MR. MARTEL: And they will get a copy of
25 that?

1 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes, certainly. We will
2 provide a copy to the Teme-Augama Anishnabai as well.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.
4 The paper we are referring to is Exhibit 2168 and
5 primarily Exhibit 12 within that.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps I could just
7 clarify with the witness. It is exclusively Exhibit 12
8 that outlines this particular matter you have been
9 talking about?

10 MS. KOISTINEN: Yes, as well as Exhibit 9
11 because Exhibit 9 is the set of the original
12 recommendations that went to OMNR. They are kind of a
13 standard document.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. I think if we have
15 any further questions about what's relevant we can
16 check with Ms. Laronde directly.

17 MR. MARTEL: How big an area are we
18 talking about?

19 MS. KOISTINEN: In this area, I believe
20 it was 493 hectares. I'm just trying to recall off the
21 top of my head, but the cut approval would be --

22 MR. MARTEL: It doesn't have to be right
23 on. About, approximately.

24 MS. KOISTINEN: That's the entire harvest
25 block.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have anything you
2 wish to add to the presentation?

3 MS. KOISTINEN: No. I think you know
4 that I would like my solution to this problem be given
5 some serious consideration by the Board.

6 MADAM CHAIR: And the solution was the
7 second point you raised in your summary and that is,
8 you wish to see a system of numbering for the AOC
9 designation so that the recommendations that might come
10 from you or any other parties would in fact be appended
11 in some way to a geographical location?

12 MS. KOISTINEN: Yes, or as part of the
13 plan.

14 MADAM CHAIR: And as part of the plan,
15 all right.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Is that recommendation
17 contained in the material that's in the binder?

18 MS. KOISTINEN: No, it isn't. We can get
19 it from the transcript, in any event. Thank you.

20 MADAM CHAIR: What you are saying is that
21 within the annual work schedule as well you want to see
22 this recommendation because you are going to have
23 people going out into the field with no idea about the
24 exact geographical location of where any recommendation
25 would apply.

1 MS. KOISTINEN: Well, actually once it is
2 part of the timber management plan, then it should
3 become part of the operating schedule which is the
4 annual work schedule.

5 MADAM CHAIR: But you are saying that
6 physically you want to have some recommendations
7 attached to the annual work schedule?

8 MS. KOISTINEN: As well, yes. I would
9 just assume if they were part of the plan that they
10 would be carried out in the annual work schedule.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

12 TOM WHITFIELD, Called

13 MR. WHITFIELD: Good afternoon. My name
14 is Tom Whitfield and I'm a private forestry consultant.
15 I've been consulting for the Teme-Augama Anishnabai
16 primarily since November on the bilateral process
17 co-management concerns. I guess I was hired primarily
18 to deal with technical matters, to offer that forestry
19 interpretation basically to the Teme-Augama.

20 I should start by saying that I
21 personally feel that if there is fault with the OMNR in
22 the way they manage the forests that it's not the
23 employees of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
24 themselves which are to blame, but the system. I feel
25 that it is the system that these employees find

1 themselves working under that results in often
2 aspirations of particular employees of the Ministry of
3 Natural Resources to be defeated.

4 The Anishnabai forestry staff possess a
5 refreshing sense of optimism in thinking that local
6 forest management of N'Daki Menan can and will be
7 turned around through this bilateral process. That
8 attitude that we really can make a difference and
9 improve forest on N'Daki Menan has prevailed until very
10 recently.

11 Unfortunately, I get the sense lately
12 that due to the system under which the Ontario Ministry
13 of Natural Resources presently operates attempts to
14 impact upon and change forest management for the better
15 and change the way the Ministry does business seems now
16 to be a futile and impossible task.

17 The main problem, as I see it, with
18 current co-management of N'Daki Menan between the
19 Teme-Augama Anishnabai and the Ministry of Natural
20 Resources is one of a conflict between management
21 philosophies. The TAA's desire to manage holistically
22 in a sustainable forest stewardship manner clashes with
23 with OMNR's management objectives that include only a
24 sustained supply of timber.

25 The TAA's principles of forest

1 stewardship include provision for sustained life and
2 sustained development. These objectives are clearly
3 not a part of the Ministry's current management
4 direction.

5 Until these major differences between
6 management strategies are resolved there will only be
7 continued conflict in my impression. For instance,
8 there is no long-term commitment on the part of the
9 Ministry to sustain the natural forest. In N'Daki
10 Menan the white pine has not been sustained, it has
11 been depleted.

12 Other forest resources such as wildlife
13 are not managed or enhanced, but are instead looked
14 upon as constraints to timber harvesting. OMNR should
15 be managing to provide the greatest long-term net
16 benefit of all natural resources in an environmentally
17 sound way. I am sorry to say that the Ministry is not
18 currently doing this.

19 Another area of conflict is that with the
20 concept of participation. Very little substantive
21 input has been allowed by the Ministry in the bilateral
22 co-management arrangement for N'Daki Menan. It has
23 been made obvious that OMNR is most reluctant to share
24 decision making with the Teme-Augama Anishnabai.

25 Also, OMNR decisions concentrate on

1 timber extraction with concern for other uses looked
2 upon as constraints rather than planning objectives.

3 The Teme-Augama Anishnabai have reviewed
4 timber management plans, annual work schedules and
5 local cutting permit approvals. They and their
6 representatives have made visits to the field in order
7 to better discuss site-specific concerns.

8 Recommendations have been carefully formulated with
9 holistic, comprehensive forest management suggested to
10 the OMNR. Several publications have been written
11 concerning forest management on N'Daki Menan by Mr.
12 Crandall Benson, Associate Professor at Lakehead
13 University. Mr. Benson has been actively consulting to
14 the Teme-Augama Anishnabai since 1981.

15 Exhibit No. 6 that has a green cover
16 which you have has outlined numerous deficiencies in
17 the Ministry's management. The management units were
18 not found to be managed in a true forestry sense in
19 order to provide a sustained yield of timber.

20 The blue book, Exhibit No. 8, clearly
21 identifies the Teme-Augama Anishnabai's objective of
22 forest stewardship under the principle of sustained
23 life proposed by the Teme-Augama Anishnabai for N'Daki
24 Menan.

25 Planning under the blue book was found to

1 concentrate on timber rather than on the holistic
2 approach of a forest stewardship plan. The blue book
3 contains approaches that the environmental assessment
4 panel should or could consider in making
5 recommendations to the OMNR.

6 The gold book, Exhibit No. 15, outlines
7 that the forest plans were in conflict with the
8 Teme-Augama Anishnabai's sustainable holistic forest
9 stewardship approach as presented in the previous two
10 reports.

11 To this date the Ministry of Natural
12 Resources has not made much progress at all toward the
13 repeated insistence of the Teme-Augama Anishnabai that
14 sustainable, holistic resource use be adopted in OMNR's
15 management of N'Daki Menan. This is the present
16 situation after all the time, effort and enthusiasm and
17 dollars that have been invested in this process by the
18 Teme-Augama Anishnabai.

19 Briefly, the problems as I see them can
20 be summarized by the following. The Ministry has not
21 allowed the Teme-Augama Anishnabai to have input into
22 important decision-making matters. These important
23 decisions have been reserved exclusively for the
24 Ministry. OMNR does not have an effective mechanism
25 for responding to input from outside of their own

1 bureacracy. OMNR land managers seem to be of the
2 belief that they themselves have been charged with
3 managing Crown lands as only they themselves see fit.
4 OMNR still manages for timber only as public landlords
5 to the OMNR -- as OMNR stewards of public lands.

6 The Teme-Augama Anishnabai nor do I agree
7 with this logic that the Ministry personnel are the
8 landlord charged with the task of doing what they see
9 is best for the public.

10 OMNR land managers do listen very well to
11 suggestions made from outside of the Ministry
12 bureacracy, but then go ahead and manage the whole way
13 without incorporating valid suggestions. The TAA and
14 the public at large have no way currently of having
15 meaningful input into small management matters, let
16 alone aims, objectives and overall management
17 strategies.

18 The Ministry keeps falling back on
19 existing management guidelines which have been
20 recognized by many as being inadequate. When realistic
21 sound forest management suggestions are made Ministry
22 staff tell us that they already have guidelines which
23 deal with that particular aspect.

24 The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
25 does not currently seem capable of holistic integrated

1 resource management. The organization does not possess
2 the necessary human or natural resource skills needed
3 to do so. Knowledge within the Ministry at the field
4 level seems to be inadequate.

5 OMNR staff are not given the opportunity
6 of trying new techniques and strategies which would see
7 them on their way to managing for the multiple resource
8 use objectives that they should be. Very little
9 progressive integrated forestry is actually going on
10 currently at the field level.

11 The OMNR is not currently capable of
12 sustainable forest resource use as the system does not
13 accommodate planning for anything but timber. Relevant
14 data which is essential to managing for all forest
15 values on a sustainable basis is currently not being
16 collected by the Ministry. The Ministry is not
17 maximizing resource use to meet integrated sustainable
18 objectives. The Ministry is currently a very long way
19 indeed from managing the forests of N'Daki Menan on a
20 truly sustainable basis.

21 The Ministry insists that long-term
22 sustained yield, maintenance of site productivity and
23 provisions for other values such as wildlife, old
24 growth, tourism, recreation and others are coming, but
25 when? The Ministry has so far adopted a sustained

1 supply approach, but not one of sustained yield as has
2 repeatedly been recommended by the Teme-Augama
3 Anishnabai.

4 How is it that when other jurisdictions
5 in Canada and indeed throughout the world are
6 increasing the amount of planting on their most
7 productive lands closest to processing facilities and
8 markets Ontario has announced plans to drastically
9 reduce the number of trees plant intended. This
10 coupled with no plans to reduce the amount of lands
11 harvested OMNR is currently worsening its past record
12 of intensive harvesting, but purely extensive
13 silviculture.

14 In many instances for N'Daki Menan
15 mechanical site preparation has done, seedlings have
16 been grown, large investments of public money have
17 already been made and now the Ministry has announced
18 plans to drastically reduce the number of seedlings to
19 be planted this spring. Public funds will have been
20 totally wasted.

21 Districts are hoping that somehow these
22 harvested blocks are going to seed in naturally or
23 funds will appear next year to pay for adequate
24 regeneration and tending. Some foresters are going to
25 attempt aerial seeding of species such as white pine

1 which has only marginal chances of successfully
2 germinating and reaching free to grow. Most are going
3 to have to accept far more hardwood species and brush
4 competition in harvest blocks than would be even
5 remotely considered in attempts to meet long-term
6 sustainable forestry objectives.

7 If OMNR can't properly regenerate these
8 sites back to a reasonable component of desirable
9 conifers as the original stand contained, then these
10 stands should not be harvested.

11 The Ministry must be responsible in terms
12 of its management of forests and all that those forests
13 contain.

14 The Ministry position on this matter is
15 such that harvesting continues as per usual and has
16 adopted a wait-and-see strategy in terms of the
17 long-term implications of current drastic cutbacks in
18 silvicultural expenditures. This approach is hardly to
19 be believed as sustainable.

20 Current Ministry cutbacks in
21 silvicultural programs will result in job loss to the
22 provincial economy, both now, in the short and as well
23 in the long term. The Ministry does not seem to be
24 planning for its future forests and the associated
25 needs of people.

1 The way a society treats its natural
2 resources can be used as a measure of defining
3 progress. Perhaps a culture is no better than its
4 woods. The turn around decade of the 1990s does not
5 look promising for the forests of N'Daki Menan and of
6 Ontario.

7 That's all I have to say. Thank you.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
9 Whitfield.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: I don't know whether the
11 Board has any questions for Mr. Whitfield, but just
12 before he moves away I have a couple.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead. Will there be
14 any more questions for Mr. Whitfield?

15 (no response)

16 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Go ahead, Ms.
17 Blastorah.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: I just wanted to clarify
19 a couple of things in relation to your testimony, Mr.
20 Whitfield.

21 You criticize the fact that the timber
22 management planning process in Temagami doesn't address
23 other non-timber resources and that it focuses in fact
24 on the timber resource. First of all, there has been
25 an approved timber management plan and currently there

1 is a major amendment underway in relation to the
2 Temagami Crown management unit, correct?

3 MR. WHITFIELD: (nodding affirmatively)

4 MS. BLASTORAH: And the representatives
5 of the Teme-Augama Anishnabai are directly involved in
6 that exercise, correct?

7 MR. WHITFIELD: Directly involved, yes.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: They are members of the
9 planning team?

10 MR. WHITFIELD: Yes.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: And, in fact, Temagami is
12 being treated a little differently than the rest of the
13 province? I think you would agree with that.

14 MR. WHITFIELD: Yes.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: There is currently a
16 comprehensive planning process underway for the
17 Temagami area and there is a public advisory committee
18 that reports directly to the Ministry of Natural
19 Resources involved in that?

20 MR. WHITFIELD: (nodding affirmatively)

21 MS. BLASTORAH: And that is dealing with
22 long-term planning in relation to all resources in the
23 Temagami area, correct?

24 MR. WHITFIELD: Well, that apparently
25 seems to be the direction, but so far we haven't seen

1 substantive output in that regard.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: And that process is still
3 underway and the term for delivery of their
4 recommendations to the Minister I believe has not yet
5 come up?

6 MR. WHITFIELD: That's right.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: There were, I believe,
8 seats or places reserved for the Teme-Augama Anishnabai
9 on that planning council?

10 MR. WHITFIELD: Yes, that's right.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: You also raised the issue
12 of white and red pine regeneration and the fact that
13 historical practices in the Temagami area perhaps had
14 reduced the current levels of red and white pine from
15 historic levels many decades ago at the time that
16 the -- perhaps pre-European occupation of the area.

17 Is that what you were referring to?

18 MR. WHITFIELD: Yes, that's correct, that
19 it's generally assumed that the forest originally was
20 comprised of approximately 70 per cent red and white
21 pine.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: You are aware that over
23 the past five years there has been a strategy in place
24 to increase renewal of red and white pine specifically
25 and that the renewal of those two species in the

1 Temagami District has, in fact, surpassed the amount of
2 those two species that have been cut during that
3 period.

4 MR. WHITFIELD: Probably during that
5 period, but what about the backlog? What about areas
6 that were once red and white pine that are now poplar,
7 white birch and balsam fir?

8 MS. BLASTORAH: But you would agree with
9 me that efforts are being made to improve regeneration
10 to red and white pine at the present time?

11 MR. WHITFIELD: Yes, efforts have been
12 made to improve the component. However, there is
13 current alarm over the plans to drastically reduce this
14 year's reforestation efforts.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: You are also aware, I
16 assume, that there are provincial strategies and
17 initiatives underway in relation to old growth and
18 specifically red and white pine as an initial approach
19 to those species?

20 MR. WHITFIELD: I am aware that there is
21 a provincial old growth strategy or a committee that
22 has a two-year mandate to come one with a strategy,
23 yes.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: In relation to the
25 Teme-Augama Anishnabai's involvement in the bilateral

1 process and the major amendment for the timber
2 management plan for Temagami Crown management unit, you
3 raised some concern about the unwillingness of the
4 Ministry to incorporate recommendations from the
5 Teme-Augama Anishnabai, if I understood you correctly.
6 Did I understand you?

7 MR. WHITFIELD: Okay. I was talking
8 about a difference in the management philosophy. The
9 Ministry approach seems to be one of sustaining timber
10 supply.

11 The Teme-Augama Anishnabai, on the other
12 hand, insists that sustained yield is the way we should
13 be going. So there is a difference there in management
14 philosophies.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: I see. So leaving aside
16 then what you perceive as a difference in management
17 philosophy, would you agree that there has been an
18 attempt in this major amendment process to incorporate
19 recommendations from the Teme-Augama Anishnabai, for
20 instance, in relation to wetlands and cultural heritage
21 values?

22 MR. WHITFIELD: Specifically in terms of
23 wetlands and cultural heritage values, yes, but we did
24 have 22 recommendations to the annual work schedules.
25 The other recommendations have not been incorporated.

1 I accept for one other which does pertain
2 to a ban on herbicides and, yes, that has been
3 incorporated into the Temagami District's plans as
4 well, but not in the districts outside of Temagami.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: And that is perhaps
6 because there are approved plans for those other
7 districts and they are not currently undergoing timber
8 management planning?

9 MR. WHITFIELD: That's right. There is a
10 problem here with trying to have direct substantive
11 input into the way the forests of N'Daki Menan are
12 managed under the current system.

13 We are stymied by the process and we are
14 being told: Yes, perhaps tomorrow. You know, we could
15 incorporate some of those ideas, but not today.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: There is currently a very
17 complex set of negotiation that have been going on, I
18 understand, with the Government of Ontario in relation
19 to how the Teme-Augama Anishnabai will be involved in
20 resource management for theory of their traditional
21 lands.

22 MR. WHITFIELD: I would have to leave the
23 answer to that question up to a member of the
24 Teme-Augama Anishnabai. I currently don't know of
25 their complex.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay, but there are
2 negotiations underway?

3 MR. WHITFIELD: There are negotiations.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: Those are my questions
5 for Mr. Whitfield. Thank you.

6 Thank you, sir.

7 MR. WHITFIELD: You are welcome.

8 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very
9 much, Mr. Whitfield.

10 MR. WHITFIELD: You are welcome.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Whitfield's written
12 presentation is marked as Section 13 of Exhibit 2168.

13 JOHN POLLOCK, Called

14 DR. POLLOCK: My name is Dr. John Pollock
15 and I am the next speaker.

16 I am a professional archaeological and
17 heritage resources consultant, was educated at the
18 University of Toronto, McMaster University and
19 University of Alberta from which I received my B.A.,
20 M.A. and Ph.D respectively.

21 I presently live in northern Ontario and
22 grew up in Engleheart, a lumbering and railroad centre
23 in the District of Timiskaming.

24 After graduation I worked six years as an
25 archaeologist for the Ministry of Natural Resources at

1 Cochrane and for Alberta Culture at Edmonton. For the
2 past 13 years I have been an independent heritage
3 consultant and have many different clients.

4 For the past three years I have been a
5 cultural heritage consultant to Teme-Augama Anishnabai.
6 We have collected a large amount of data in regards to
7 protection and management of heritage sites as part of
8 the overall timber planning process. In the next 650
9 words I will attempt to summarize this work. Full
10 details are available in Exhibit No. 14 submitted to
11 the Board.

12 The Teme-Augama Anishnabai are not only
13 concerned with stewardship of forest resources for
14 future generations, but they are also concerned about
15 the responsibilities as true owners and custodians of
16 all prehistoric and historic aboriginal heritage within
17 the N'Daki Menan including the shared stewardship of
18 joint aboriginal settler sites.

19 They have a 6,000-year legacy of many
20 hundreds of buried sites as well as sacred areas and
21 more recent historic villages and camping sites.

22 Also of significance are the hundreds of
23 trails, portages and rock paintings which date back in
24 some cases many thousands of years. In fact, it is
25 possible that the combination of what is one of the

1 best preserved ancient trail systems and associated
2 cultural sites in North America could qualify as a
3 world heritage landscape.

4 In order to protect their cultural
5 heritage the Teme-Augama Anishnabai community including
6 the elders, the cultural researchers and consultants
7 like myself have been working over the past three years
8 to ensure that these values are considered as an
9 important element of the timber planning process.

10 This work began in 1990 by producing 20
11 township reports concerning Temagami MNR District which
12 utilized the geographical information system based on
13 1:250,000 digitized map files. These are used to
14 identify cultural concerns in areas proposed for
15 harvesting during the 1991, '92 annual work schedule.

16 Some initial work was also done to
17 identify areas of heritage site potential in the three
18 other timber management units that are partially within
19 N'Daki Menan.

20 During the summer of 1991 field crews
21 were sent out, which included myself as a licensed
22 archaeologist, to survey and assess a sample of these
23 areas in order to obtain some baseline data on what
24 effect forestry operations actually have on heritage
25 sites and features. Seven prehistoric archaeological

1 sites were report in or near proposed timber harvest in
2 the areas and as well two major historic Teme-Augama
3 Anishnabai villages were documented, along with two
4 portages that were within harvest areas.

5 In the fall of 1991 we assisted with the
6 planning of the major amendment to the interim timber
7 plan for the Temagami and Latchford Crown management
8 units. In this plan, along with MNR staff, we prepared
9 the most comprehensive area of concern prescriptions
10 for heritage values ever utilized in Ontario timber
11 planning. The basis for this came from the September,
12 1991, joint Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of
13 Culture and Communications, Timber Management
14 Guidelines for the Protection of Cultural Heritage
15 Resources.

16 This then was the first implementation of
17 these approved guidelines which are now slated to be in
18 full effect across all of Ontario until 1995.

19 It should be pointed out that regardless
20 of these guidelines the Teme-Augama Anishnabai as true
21 owners of their own heritage have a right to fully
22 manage and protect aboriginal heritage sites within all
23 of N'Daki Menan and that other First Nations also have
24 a right to manage their heritage sites within their
25 traditional territories.

1 Most recently we have applied to the
2 Temagami timber plan area of concern heritage
3 prescriptions to the 1992/93 annual work schedules for
4 Elk Lake, Sturgeon River and Wahnapiatae Crown
5 Management Units.

6 Utilizing an archaeological predictive
7 model we have identified areas of heritage site
8 potential within proposed timber harvesting for each
9 Crown unit. We have recommended that these areas of
10 concern be field checked to see if there are heritage
11 values present and their nature and extent.

12 If the potential heritage areas of
13 concern are not field checked due to a lack of funds or
14 time, we then recommend that they become no-cut
15 reserves until such time when they can be checked.
16 These areas cover a wide range of potential heritage
17 values such as old portages, trails, very prehistoric
18 archaeological sites and historic sites.

19 The Teme-Augama Anishnabai and myself as
20 a professional archaeologist would like assurances from
21 the Environmental Assessment Board that our substantial
22 effort in preserving cultural heritage sites will be
23 reflected by a positive response from the Ministry of
24 Natural Resources.

25 This would consist of a commitment to

1 identify, evaluate in the field and protect by suitable
2 area of concern prescriptions existing and potential
3 cultural heritage sites in all timber management plans
4 at least by 1995 and immediately in other areas such as
5 N'Daki Menan where there are active concerns by
6 aboriginal people.

7 Thank you.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Dr.
9 Pollock.

10 Have you been represented or have your
11 clients been represented in the discussions of the
12 draft heritage guidelines for timber management
13 planning?

14 DR. POLLOCK: I haven't been personally
15 or my clients represented. I have participated through
16 our Association of Professional Heritage Consultants
17 which I do believe made a submission. So I have only
18 been involved indirectly in the formulation of those
19 guidelines, but I certainly support them fully.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Do you believe those
21 guidelines would satisfy the needs of your clients with
22 respect to the identification and protection of your
23 heritage resources?

24 DR. POLLOCK: I can't speak fully to that
25 because the guidelines are to a large degree a

1 philosophical document. They set out the context for
2 heritage preservation, but they don't really go into
3 specifics like I have been discussing today; how do you
4 deal on an annual work schedule level in the specific
5 timber management planning process.

6 So I can't really answer that question.
7 I think this work remains to be done.

8 MADAM CHAIR: So you are asking the Board
9 to support your position that your clients be able to
10 identify their potential heritage areas of concern with
11 respect to specified harvest areas or those areas not
12 be harvested?

13 DR. POLLOCK: Right. Not entire areas.
14 We have by applying the model restricted it down to
15 specific areas within allocations. So we are not
16 talking about entire allocation blocks, only a
17 percentage. In a lot cases a fairly small percentage.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have some mapping of
19 that? Is that the map in --

20 DR. POLLOCK: Yes. There are examples
21 and exhibits especially in the annual work schedule
22 reports.

23 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you.

24 DR. POLLOCK: You're welcome.

25 MR. MARTEL: Have you approached MNR with

1 this yet as part of the plans for these three
2 management units?

3 DR. POLLOCK: Yes. We submit these
4 reports, I believe, a couple of weeks ago. The last
5 week of March was when they were sent in.

6 MR. MARTEL: You haven't had a response
7 yet from MNR?

8 DR. POLLOCK: No. It is only fairly
9 recent that they were submitted.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for
11 Dr. Pollock?

12 Ms. Blastorah, will you have questions
13 for Dr. Pollock.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: I don't think so, Madam
15 Chair.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, sir.

17 Ms. Laronde, do you want to continue?

18 I might say that Dr. Pollock's written
19 evidence is in Section 14 of Exhibit 2168.

20 MS. LARONDE: It has been our experience
21 in this bilateral process that was just described to
22 you that when it comes to our history and cultural
23 heritage the OMNR reluctantly, mind you, does recognize
24 that we do have that history in our lands and that is
25 there and we also -- at the beginning that was being

1 questioned, like, you know, they didn't really live
2 there all those years. So we had to take OMNR staff on
3 field trips into areas to show them the remains of
4 buildings which the Department of Lands and Forests had
5 burned down years before. They had no record of that,
6 that those cabins existed.

7 When it comes to our knowledge of our
8 land and our indigenous technical knowledge, as you saw
9 in the example that Ms. Koistinen gave, is that our
10 knowledge of the land and its natural processes, the
11 respect for the land and the non-humane inhabitants of
12 our land, that knowledge, our indigenous technical
13 knowledge is not being accepted. We are being told
14 that they are the experts and that we should just leave
15 management up to the experts and that we have to have
16 scientific proof. We have 6,000 years of technical
17 knowledge on those lands.

18 So basically our recommendations on
19 cultural heritage are more generally accepted, but our
20 recommendations on habitat protection and on forest
21 management have been ignored, deferred or rejected.

22 We have had and continue to have a very
23 difficult time in getting the OMNR to document its
24 responses to our recommendations.

25 In one case, the recommendations in this

1 gold coloured document called The Evaluation of Timber
2 Management Plans in N'Daki Menan, 1991, Exhibit 15, it
3 took almost one year for MNR to respond to this
4 document which was before the plans were -- one of the
5 plans had not been approved at this time and that
6 response was to defer our recommendations to the
7 environmental assessment process or to claim that our
8 concerns were already being met by existing practices
9 and guidelines and, for example, habitat.

10 MNR claims that their moose guidelines
11 provide habitat protection and our experience, as
12 related by Ms. Koistinen, is that they do not. In
13 fact, the guidelines are not ever implemented as the
14 objective. It's just basically that junk trees left
15 behind after logging operations are expected to by
16 happenstance provide moose and wildlife habitat.

17 In a preliminary internal evaluation of
18 the bilateral process prepared for this hearing, which
19 is Exhibit No. 17 -- and it's very preliminary. There
20 is still some data that has to go in, but generally we
21 are finding that our recommendations are not being very
22 well accepted. In the first year, 71 or 81, the
23 recommendations were rejected or ignored and only 15
24 per cent of our recommendations overall have been
25 accepted.

1 In the first year, the bilateral process
2 was one of making recommendations to plans already in
3 existence and this, of course, ends up being
4 confrontational and any time we did make
5 recommendations they were taken as criticism and not as
6 good suggestions.

7 When the opportunity arose in the
8 Temagami District to participate directly in the
9 development of the plan through the major amendment
10 process, both Ontario and the Teme-Augama Anishnabai
11 agreed to try a new route of more direct participation.
12 We have found that this is more successful than
13 after-the-fact recommendations, but there are many
14 problems with that as well.

15 Some examples is basically we did have a
16 Wetlands Guidelines that were agreed to in the Temagami
17 District but not the other districts. The Heritage
18 Guidelines and the moratorium on herbicide spraying,
19 this was done very, very reluctantly by the Ontario
20 Ministry of Natural Resources and also with the rider
21 that, this is only an interim type of thing because
22 this bilateral process is only an interim plan and
23 don't expect that we are going to continue on in this
24 way. We are told that very, very strongly.

25 As was indicated, the same guidelines

1 have been recommended to other management units in
2 other districts and have been rejected.

3 Some reasons given as to why
4 recommendations cannot be accepted is that the data
5 does not exist, time is limited, research is underway,
6 funds are lacking or just simply because it is not the
7 way the MNR does things.

8 Where our recommendations are acceptable
9 intellectually they still cannot be implemented and
10 deferred to the results of this hearing. The message
11 is, if it's a good idea it might get done later.

12 Even with the statement of intent, the
13 MNR continued to ignore our recommendations, although
14 both parties had agreed to and signed a statement
15 upfront. In this case, we were the so-called members
16 of the planning team and really in our experience we
17 did not feel like members, but as intruders into a very
18 sort of closed kind of environment. In our experience,
19 the bilateral process as an example of co-management is
20 not successful. It is one sided decision making.

21 What is needed are fundamental
22 institutional changes in the attitudes and policies of
23 the OMNR. The current trend with the comprehensive
24 planning program, well, we don't hold very much hope
25 for this because we don't think that it will produce

1 anything new if these fundamental changes are not made
2 first.

3 We're not quite sure what comprehensive
4 planning is doing, although it seems that they are
5 planning everything at the same time instead of timber
6 first and then other things after the fact.

7 We really don't know what that means, if
8 there has been any quantifying of objectives and there
9 is a problem locally with goals and objectives again
10 not being reached by consensus or managed by the local
11 people there.

12 This is one of the reasons why we are not
13 on the comprehensive planning council, is because we do
14 not agree with the goals and objectives and the
15 policies that are going forward there, and as well we
16 have an outstanding item that we referred to before the
17 negotiations.

18 The Ministry has developed statements
19 dealing with sound environmental management in the
20 directions '90 publication and we have offered to work
21 with the district OMNR in N'Daki Menan to meet this
22 challenge.

23 The statement of intent, for example, is
24 this offer, but this offer has been overlooked and
25 there appears to be an unwillingness by district

1 offices to implement sustainable forestry initiatives
2 as outlined by policy.

3 In N'Daki Menan through the bilateral
4 process, which is part of the memorandum of
5 understanding and the whole treaty issue, there is a
6 unique political arrangement here and this has
7 benefitted the -- to our way of seeing things, that has
8 given latitude in the timber management process that no
9 other districts in Ontario are afforded, yet rather
10 than seize this opportunity to lead the way to
11 sustainability they have opted to hide behind their
12 bureacracy and engage in gamesmanship to maintain the
13 status quo. Even those individuals within the
14 organization who want to make change are thwarted by
15 these same tactics.

16 As members of the planning team in the
17 Temagami District we had a very curious effect in this
18 planning process of holding the internal OMNR's
19 programs together. In instances before, the outdoor
20 recreation program walked out of the planning process,
21 but with us there they felt that they had more weight
22 for some of their concerns. So the wierd thing is that
23 we managed holding their planning team together because
24 other programs were getting more acknowledgment.

25 Over the last two years we have found

1 that OMNR will accept our recommendations only when it
2 does not interfere with their agenda. Where there have
3 been few substantial changes, these have been resented
4 despite the result of better forest management.

5 At the field level, at the district
6 offices we question whether the MNR is capable of
7 co-management. It cannot listen. Suggestions for
8 change are always taken as a criticism. The Ministry
9 close ranks and ears. For example, we have warned the
10 Ministry of problems with supply in 1982 and again in
11 1989 and in 1991 through these documents.

12 Now, even the Ministry has admitted to
13 this short supply with regard to sawlog supply in the
14 northeastern region, and I will refer you to the
15 Millins' Exhibit No. 18. There is a whole series of
16 documents there of letters between ourselves and the
17 Temagami District office as well as regional and some
18 documentation of conversations with the Minister's
19 office around the Millins' allocations.

20 The Millins' allocations -- see, everyone
21 is under the impression that the Millins' operation
22 closed down because the Teme-Augama Anishnabai were
23 blocking the Red Squirrel Road. Had Millins still
24 operated the company would have had to close down
25 anyway because of the levels that they were harvested

1 at.

2 If Millins was still in operation and the
3 road blocks and any of those things did not occur,
4 there will be other mills closing down right now as
5 well. With Millins in the picture there were not be
6 the number of mills operating sawlog operations that
7 there are today.

8 So the whole media -- what people have
9 learned about Millins and why it was closed and why it
10 was bought out is something I think that needs further
11 analysis. I think that if Millins was allowed to exist
12 that the whole mismanagement of the white and red pine
13 in N'Daki Menan would have really been very glaringly
14 apparent, but the (inaudible) authority and a number of
15 other things helped to sort of keep that hidden from
16 full public view, I think.

17 So by its own admission there are serious
18 wood supply problems, yet the Ministry is continuing to
19 this very day to allocate at traditional levels.

20 For example, in the Benson studies we
21 have pleaded for the Ministry to practise sustainable
22 forestry, but it is always deferred and it can't be
23 done right now and every year that passes lessens our
24 opportunities to have sustainable forestry in the
25 future and to sustain the life of our forests.

1 What happens at the policy level was not
2 followed at the district level. For example, the
3 Minister was clear, as I said about the Millins
4 commitment, this was to be left for the benefit and
5 future of the Temagami area, yet local managers were
6 allocating the Millins supply and areas until we
7 wondered how they could -- what was happening with that
8 and that's how we found this information out.

9 The bilateral process is a political
10 agreement and is not being followed in the spirit of
11 cooperation at the district level. For example, we
12 want a ban on herbicides in our area. The Minister has
13 directed a herbicide reduction, but at the district
14 level there is not a real strong argument being raised
15 against use of herbicides and for the continued use of
16 herbicides and their idea of reducing herbicides is to
17 not go beyond so many parts per million and lessening
18 the so many parts per million is seen as the reduction.

19 Again, this is the sustainable issue that
20 we have been talking about today; the same story. The
21 Minister has the sustainable forestry policy
22 initiatives and one he calls precautionary principles
23 and it is one that is not being followed.

24 MNR is not listening to local interests.
25 I refer you to the model forest proposal, Exhibit No.

1 19. Early in the fall -- or late in the fall I should
2 say, we sent a letter around for everyone who would
3 like to be involved in a model forest proposal to get
4 together and we held our first meeting at the beginning
5 of December.

6 OMNR was invited to every single meeting,
7 was notified of every single meeting and was sent
8 information as we had it.

9 We developed this proposal through the
10 consensus of all the user groups in N'Daki Menan or
11 representative of them including the forest industry
12 and the OMNR was regrettably and noticeably absent from
13 all of these meetings and we still today are waiting
14 for their letter approving the contents or the goals
15 and objectives of the model forest proposal to the
16 federal forestry agency, Forestry Canada.

17 I just recently moved to North Bay. I
18 have lived in Temagami all my life, in the village of
19 Temagami, most of my life, since I was 13, and I have a
20 lot of friends there and I think that you should know,
21 that the Board needs to know that in the coffee
22 (inaudible), in the town, these are local towns people,
23 not Teme-Augama Anishnabai people, MNR staff at the
24 district offices are referred to as little Gods.

25 The open houses are a very intimidating

1 process and the people have no confidence in it. They
2 say: You can go there and tell them what you think,
3 but they never hear you anyway and it's just lip
4 service and a waste of money and these are the comments
5 that are made in the community.

6 Basically there are some fundamental deed
7 seeded differences between our management approach and
8 that of MNR and this is outlined in the blue book very
9 clearly, which is Exhibit 8 and Exhibit 20 which is
10 translating traditional knowledge into planning.

11 Our way is to respect nature and to live
12 in harmony with her. MNR's is to beat nature, to
13 manipulate and to control her. We want long-term
14 sustainable forestry on N'Daki Menan.

15 OMNR is practising sustained supply of
16 any species at fluctuating levels, not long-term
17 sustained yield. We want holistic stewardship, not
18 myopic management.

19 Our blue book in particular outlines the
20 problems for this in the future economy of the area and
21 is particularly for the forest industry. Quite
22 frankly, under MNR management our lands have been
23 degraded. Pine forests are replaced with poplar, birch
24 and balsam fir.

25 Our conclusion is that there needs to be

1 great change in both how decisions are made and in the
2 management philosophy. The fundamental issues are
3 sustainability and sustainability cannot wait.

4 The other issue is meaningful involvement
5 of all people in planning and decision making.

6 Our recommendations in Exhibit 6, 8, 10
7 and 15 deal with accessibility, monitoring,
8 accountability, recognition and actual management for
9 all forest values and generally sound forest
10 management. We ask you to look at our material with a
11 view to applying these approaches on a province-wide
12 scale, but our particular concern is the health of our
13 homeland area.

14 Also in the blue book we suggest a
15 planning format. In our model forest proposal we found
16 that consensus on aims and objectives could be reached
17 by all users including the forest industry and that a
18 shared land ethic; i.e., what we call stewardship, is
19 achievable.

20 For us as the Teme-Augama Anishnabai, the
21 indigenous people of the land, the treaty of
22 co-existence is also required because only a treaty
23 will ensure for us the respect of our responsibility as
24 stewards of N'Daki Menan for thousands of years and
25 provides certainty for future life on N'Dake Menan for

1 all people.

2 Without this treaty and a level playing
3 field for all, which includes the Teme-Augama
4 Anishnabai, there will no solution to conflict
5 resources -- to the conflicts in resource use. This is
6 our homeland. We have been here for 6,000 years and we
7 plan to be here for another 6,000 years.

8 When the settlers came they brought their
9 Crown, first French Crown and then the English Crown
10 and N'Daki Menan is our Crown, our source of authority.
11 You might want to call it the TAA Crown land, if you
12 will, in N'Daki Menan.

13 The treaty will be based on principles of
14 sustained life and sustainable development. The treaty
15 will be base on co-existence which will ensure that the
16 people who must live with the consequences of decisions
17 will make those decisions. Our treaty will spell out
18 these principles and arrangements in an enforceable way
19 and this will bring certainty to the people of N'Daki
20 Menan. After one hundred years of witnessing and
21 suffering Ontario management of home land it is time
22 for change.

23 This presentation is only a small part of
24 our documentation. To really appreciate the beauty of
25 N'Daki Menan, the extent that this beauty has been

1 degraded and the pain of the people, native and
2 non-native, who have had their livelihoods destroyed or
3 threatened by mismanagement you must come to N'Daki
4 Menan.

5 Chief Gary Potts has asked me to invite
6 you to Bear Island to hold a hearing there for this
7 purpose.

8 The main point we wish to leave you with
9 is that the changes needed in forest management are
10 fundamental and systemic. Profound institutional
11 upheavel and transformation is needed. Nothing less is
12 acceptable or nothing else will work.

13 This land, N'Daki Menan, belongs to our
14 people. Some are dead, some are living, but most are
15 not yet born.

16 Thank you.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Ms.
18 Laronde. I think that you hold the record at the
19 hearing for getting the most material before the Board
20 in the fastest manner possible.

21 MS. LARONDE: Thank you.

22 MADAM CHAIR: And we thank you very much.

23 MS. LARONDE: Thank you very much.

24 MADAM CHAIR: That was a very efficient
25 presentation of a great deal of information.

1 I think what Mr. Martel and I would
2 probably want to do is spend some time going over your
3 written information and if we have questions we will
4 send those to you by mail.

5 Mr. Martel may have a few questions right
6 now he wants to put to you, but there is a great deal
7 here for us to digest and understand. So that's the
8 way I think we would -- that would be our next step.

9 Does anyone else have questions for Ms.
10 Laronde at the present time?

11 Ms. Blastorah?

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, I just have
13 one last question. Obviously there has been a lot of
14 detailed material presented to the Board which we
15 haven't seen, so I don't intend to get into that.

16 You spent some considerable time, Mr.
17 Laronde, talking about various aspects of your
18 relationship with the Temagami District in particular
19 and your involvement on the timber management plan for
20 the major amendment that's currently underway for the
21 Temagami Crown unit.

22 Leaving aside what you perceive to be
23 difference in philosophy between the Ministry of
24 Natural Resources and the Teme-Augama Anishnabai, would
25 you agree that there has been a concerted effort on the

1 part of the district office, including long hours and a
2 lot of effort, to work cooperatively with the
3 Teme-Augama Anishnabai and the members of your group
4 that are on the timber management planning team?

5 MS. LARONDE: My honest response to that
6 question is I think that more hours have been spent on
7 gamesmanship than on actual cooperation.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. That's my
9 only question.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Well, again, the Board
11 thanks you very much, Ms. Laronde, and the people with
12 you, Ms. Koistinen and Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Pollock
13 for presenting such an enormous amount of information
14 in a very short time.

15 Thank you very, very much.

16 MS. LARONDE: Thank you very much.

17 MADAM CHAIR: I think we will need to
18 take a short break before we complete this afternoon's
19 procedure. We will be back in 15 minutes.

20 Thank you.

21 ---Recess at 4:45 p.m.

22 ---On resuming at 5:00 p.m.

23 MADAM CHAIR: We are ready to continue
24 now with the hearing and the first person we are going
25 to call on is Collette Wilson, the mayor of Mattawa.

1 Is Ms. Wilson here?

2 MAYOR WILSON: (indicating)

3 MADAM CHAIR: Good afternoon, Your
4 Worship.

5 MAYOR COLLETTE WILSON, Sworn

6 MAYOR WILSON: Mr. Martel, Ms. Koven,
7 Members of the Board, our town and surrounding
8 community is heavily dependent on the forest industry
9 for employment and an economic base. As such,
10 constituents express concern for the well-being of our
11 existing industry. While it was proposed that we
12 represent our community, the local forest industry
13 offers support and it works to the community's benefit.

14 Representatives of the town council and
15 local municipalities approached local firms expressing
16 interest in support and subsequently a committee was
17 formed comprised of community and company officials to
18 express a strong voice in support of local forest
19 industry.

20 During discussions with company
21 representatives it was suggested that community views
22 and concerns should be represented at these
23 environmental hearings. In cooperation with the local
24 firms on our committee the following brief presentation
25 was developed.

1 On behalf of the Town of Mattawa I would
2 like to briefly address the subject of timber
3 management on Crown lands by the Ontario Ministry of
4 Natural Resources as it relates to our community, its
5 economic well-being and our future.

6 To begin with, as I'm sure you know, or
7 if you do not know, Mattawa is scenically situated on
8 the shores of the Mattawa River where it joins the
9 Ottawa River on the northern end of the Ottawa Valley.

10 Our town was incorporated in 1984 and
11 Mattawa and the surrounding communities developed
12 around a thriving lumber industry. The main stay of
13 the area's economy has historically been the wood
14 industry. The pine and hardwood forests of our region
15 have supported an industry and community for a hundred
16 years.

17 Mattawa presently has a population of
18 2,500. The surrounding municipalities of Papineau,
19 Cameron, Mattawin and Calvin comprise an additional
20 1,500 citizens.

21 Our town has good educational facilities,
22 a hospital and an established business community,
23 extensive outdoor recreational opportunities and is a
24 wonderful self-sufficient place to live and raise a
25 family. We are proud of our community and we believe

1 we have a bright future. Much of it depends on the
2 beauty and potential of our surrounding environment.

3 Key sectors of our local economy include
4 tourism and wood products manufacturing, both of which
5 develop from the land base around Mattawa and the local
6 municipalities.

7 Tourism in our area involves seasonal
8 industries including one of northern Ontario's finest
9 ski resorts, golfing facilities, access to prime
10 hunting, fishing and snowmobiling, boating on the
11 Ottawa River and canoeing on the Mattawa River. Access
12 to the northern part of Algonquin Park are very well
13 developed and contributing to our general economy.

14 Although conflicts do arise, our tourism
15 industry co-exists and in many ways is developing with
16 the second land-based employer, the forest industry.

17 Logging and sawmills have been part of
18 our community since the mid 1800s. Initially, white
19 pine of our area forests comprised of trust of industry
20 efforts. As thoughts of these valued trees decrease,
21 the wood industry developed around other forest
22 products including hardwood lumber, birch, oak and
23 maple, veneer, pulpwood, utility products, jack pine
24 and spruce dimension material, as well as a continued
25 manufacturing of white and red pine lumber.

1 Our communities' forests have contributed
2 significantly to the development of Mattawa and the
3 area. Presently there are three major components to
4 our local forest industry. A veneer mill located at
5 Rutherglen, a sawmill and planing mill in Mattawa and
6 an extensive forest harvesting industry operating in
7 the area which supplies the local mills as well as the
8 pulp mill located in Timiskaming, Quebec, and to a
9 lesser extent a number of mills in other communities.

10 Combined, these forest products companies
11 directly employ over 500 people from our community and
12 many more indirectly - a significant contribution to
13 our local economy. We clearly have a definite stake in
14 the management of our area forests.

15 The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
16 manages our public forest. We entrust to them much of
17 our present and our future. Our community depends on
18 the success of our forests and good, sound timber
19 management sensitive to the needs of the present, yet
20 addressing issues for the future is critical to our
21 survival.

22 What concerns us is for government to be
23 conscious of the vulnerability of industry in these
24 tough times and ensure that the programs, policies and
25 guidelines proposed and developed incorporate economic

1 concerns and work with industry for a better tomorrow.

2 Local industry is showing leadership by
3 adapting and adjusting to the changing demands and
4 potentials of our forests. How effective they make
5 these changes depend in part on how the changes are
6 implemented.

7 I do not pretend to understand the how's
8 or why's behind many of the changes I hear are
9 happening, but I do hope that the people imposing these
10 changes are not single-minded in their efforts and that
11 they have given considerable consideration for the
12 effects of change and that are flexible enough to help
13 for change to happen.

14 The forests around Mattawa have potential
15 to accommodate a variety of activities and interests
16 and our forests should remain accessible to all
17 demands. The land base should not be restricted or
18 proponents of single use or alienation of one use or
19 over another. That should be discouraged.

20 Our local forests are a wonderland full
21 of wilderness opportunities. We have also produced a
22 sustained flow of forest products vital to the survival
23 of our local economy.

24 Recreation and responsible forest
25 management have, can and should continue to exist in

1 Algonquin Park and outside of the park. The
2 opportunity exists to manage the timber potential of
3 productive land and support an industry without
4 compromising potential to other uses.

5 It is our contention that all land area
6 should be available to be managed to its potential.
7 The idea of restricting use to single user groups and
8 jeopardizing other established dependencies is
9 irresponsible. The forests should be kept open to
10 timber management and provide continued opportunities
11 to our local area.

12 To conclude, the Mattawa area has a
13 history deep in the wood industry. The forests in and
14 other our communities have provided an income and
15 employment base for our people since the mid 1800s. We
16 believe our forests will continue to contribute to our
17 community and lives.

18 Timber management is a key to our future
19 and we support the efforts of the MNR. We are
20 concerned for the continued health of our local forest
21 industry and we encourage government to consider the
22 effects of policy on the economics of local wood
23 producers and processors and to work with, not to
24 dictate to, our industry, our forests as demands on
25 them change.

1 On behalf of the people of Mattawa I
2 thank you -- the people of Mattawa and the surrounding
3 areas I may add wish to thank you for listening to our
4 concerns.

5 Actually, the way our town is -- the
6 economic base is now that it's scary and unless we have
7 the woods industry we cannot survive and it is very
8 important to us that you have a look at this in the
9 most positive manner. The truth of the matter is, our
10 future lies in your hands.

11 I certainly want to thank you for this
12 hearing today and giving me the privilege to be able to
13 come here and address you.

14 I also have copies of the brief, of my
15 brief that I presented to you and I will leave them
16 with you. If you wish to review them, you are
17 certainly most welcome. If you have other questions
18 you may call the town office at any time. Whatever you
19 wish to know we will try and give you the information.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mayor
21 Wilson.

22 Are there any questions for Madam Mayor
23 before she leaves?

24 (no response)

25 Thank you very much.

1 MAYOR WILSON: Thank you.

2 MADAM CHAIR: If you are leaving us a
3 written brief we will give it an exhibit number. That
4 will become Exhibit 2169.

5 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2169: Written brief of Mayor
6 Mayor Collette Wilson.

7 MADAM CHAIR: The Board will now call on
8 Donald Trudeau.

9 DONALD TRUDEAU, Sworn

10 MR. TRUDEAU: Good afternoon. My name is
11 Don Trudeau. I am a forester with Tembec Forest
12 Products' Alban and Mattawa sawmills.

13 I would like to briefly comment on these
14 two operations, their wood supply, and make some
15 general comments about the timber management on our
16 operations.

17 Both sawmills were constructed in the mid
18 1970s and have been operating at varying capacities
19 since this time. Alban is a pine mill sawing primarily
20 white pine, while our Mattawa mill saws both hardwood
21 and pine. We also operate a separate dry kiln and
22 planing mill in Mattawa. The products we produce
23 include all grades of finished and rough red and white
24 pine, spruce, maple, oak, birch, ash, beech and
25 basswood lumber. The lumber is sold domestically to

1 the U.S. market and to Europe.

2 As has happened with many sawmills in the
3 province during this recent period of tough economic
4 times, both the Alban and Mattawa operations were
5 closed for six months in 1991. This was due to a drop
6 in markets for the products we produce.

7 We have reopened both operations again
8 this winter. We are presently operating both sawmills
9 on a one-shift basis and intend to run the planing mill
10 at two shifts. Combined, these operations directly
11 employ 155 people with the work force originating in
12 the local communities. At these operating levels, the
13 combined payrolls will approximate \$4-million annually.
14 This represents full-time employment.

15 Wood supply from Crown allocations for
16 both the Mattawa and Alban mills directly employ wood
17 contractors involving up to 60 people on a seasonal
18 basis. The value of contracts issued for the harvest
19 and delivery of wood to both locations exceeds
20 \$8-million annually. Additional contributions to the
21 local economies derive from the purchase of supplies
22 and services. Our mills are major employers and
23 contribute significantly to both the Alban and Mattawa
24 communities.

25 Our Crown allocations include five-year

1 timber supply agreements from specific order-in-council
2 licence areas which either make log material available
3 to us to purchase or license it to us directly for
4 harvesting. We also have a volume commitment for wood
5 harvested in Algonquin Park. These Crown wood
6 allocations provide us some stability with regards to
7 wood supply. Harvesting on our Crown allocations is
8 done through local logging contractors.

9 Most harvesting on our licence area
10 involve selection and shelterwood cutting. These
11 harvest systems promote the natural development of
12 white pine and tolerant hardwood working groups and
13 sustain a supply with minimal artificial intervention.
14 Shelterwood management of our white pine allocations in
15 the Parry Sound District was started over 20 years ago.
16 Some of these areas are scheduled for harvesting again
17 in this 1995 to 2000 operating period.

18 The management of white pine stands in
19 most of our allocated areas incorporate shelterwood.
20 Some relying on established, advanced natural
21 regeneration, others incorporating light scarification
22 and underplanting efforts. Selection harvest are
23 prescribed where appropriate in our tolerant hardwood
24 areas.

25 We support the Ministry of Natural

1 Resources' timber management efforts in white pine and
2 tolerant hardwood working groups and view them as an
3 investment in our future.

4 We also note, however, that there is a
5 significant problem with low grade material.
6 Specifically, both timber management systems target the
7 removal of lower quality material in the initial
8 stages. This material is often marginal to process in
9 conventional sawmills.

10 This is particularly true with tolerant
11 hardwood stands where pulp quality trees often comprise
12 60 to 70 per cent of the material available for
13 harvest. The market price paid for pulpwood material
14 is marginal relative to the cost of producing and
15 delivering it and volumes that can be absorbed by local
16 markets are limited which often preclude sawlog harvest
17 on some of our allocations.

18 We are in the process of running a test
19 at our Mattawa mill which involves processing low grade
20 logs through our existing lumber mill from which we
21 hope to collect information that will help assess
22 options for dealing with the abundance of marginal
23 material.

24 Timber management has changed in many of
25 our areas. In developing wood supply under these

1 changes, it is critical that we maintain access to the
2 land base that's available to us under existing
3 allocations. We contend that timber management should
4 not be excluded from large tracks of land area and we
5 are concerned about suggestions that would isolate
6 specific areas for single use. If we are to survive
7 and continue to contribute to the local economies we
8 need access to supply.

9 Guidelines, regulations and policies
10 governing harvesting activities have changed our
11 approach to logging. Many practices acceptable in the
12 past are not now. We support these changes and strive
13 to comply. However, the cost of compliance is often a
14 concern. It is suggested that costs should be
15 considered in any review of policy and guidelines
16 governing timber management and harvest activities and
17 that options that allow for flexibility be developed
18 and incorporated.

19 To conclude, our mills at Mattawa and
20 Alban contribute significantly to the local economies
21 of these northern Ontario communities. Our timber
22 harvest activities involve mainly selection and
23 shelterwood cutting.

24 We support the Ministry of Natural
25 Resources' efforts in timber management aimed at

1 sustaining and improving our timber resources for the
2 future. However, we also note that there are indirect
3 costs and supply limitations. We suggest that timber
4 values should be managed in all areas.

5 Our company is committed to compliance
6 with timber management environmental standards.

7 I thank you for allowing me to briefly
8 discuss our operations in Mattawa and Alban.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

10 Are there any questions for Mr. Trudeau?

11 (no response)

12 Thank you very much.

13 The last speaker we have scheduled for
14 this afternoon is Mr. Ron Purchase of the Ontario
15 Federation of Snowmobile Clubs.

16 Good afternoon, Mr. Purchase.

17 RON PURCHASE, Sworn

18 MR. PURCHASE: Good afternoon. My name
19 is Ron Purchase. I am the Coordinator of Programs and
20 Services with the Ontario Federation of Snowmobile
21 Clubs.

22 MADAM CHAIR: We are familiar with your
23 name, Mr. Purchase. We received a letter two weeks ago
24 from your organization.

25 MR. PURCHASE: From our general manager?

1 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

2 MR. PURCHASE: I am here to add today to
3 that submission that you already have.

4 I bring you greetings from our board of
5 directors; our president, Harold McAdam; our
6 vice-president, Mr. Peter Overington; and our northern
7 Ontario vice-president, Mr. Don Lumly and they have
8 asked me to come in today and spend a little bit of
9 time with you and talk about what the Federation is
10 doing and what our interest in timber management is
11 exactly. I am going to accomplish that by going
12 through a submission that we have prepared for you, a
13 written submission, and some other documentation.

14 I would like to put that into evidence
15 right now, if that's okay.

16 MADAM CHAIR: All right, please. The
17 written material given to us by Mr. Purchase will
18 become Exhibit 2170 and it consists of a position paper
19 by the Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs on timber
20 management on Crown lands and a working document
21 entitled A Strategic Plan Summary consisting of nine
22 pages in English and the French translation.

23 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2170: Written submission of the Ontario
24 Federation of Snowmobile Clubs.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead.

1 MR. PURCHASE: That's my intent, to go
2 through this package. The Ontario Federation of
3 Snowmobile Club's strategic plan, the green document
4 you have mentioned, is in there for your reference at a
5 later time and I won't be making use of it unless we
6 see something that you want to check on.

7 The TransOntario Provincial Trails Map we
8 will have a look at later. Those are both on the left
9 side of the document. On.

10 The right side you will see a document
11 called Timber Management on Crown Lands. It is a
12 position paper that was prepared for the Environmental
13 Assessment Board. It was prepared under the direction
14 of Peter Overington who is our first vice-president and
15 is also the chairman of our safety and environment
16 committee. It is presented by myself and I would just
17 like to go through this document with the Board.

18 Turning to the first page. By way of
19 introduction, this document was prepared by the Ontario
20 Federation of Snowmobile Clubs in order to provide the
21 Environmental Assessment Board with a clear description
22 of our position regarding an application by the
23 Ministry of Natural Resources to carry out the
24 undertaking of timber management on Crown lands.

25 What is the Ontario Federation of

1 Snowmobile Clubs? The OFSC is a not-for-profit
2 association formed in 1966 to provide a unified voice
3 for recreational snowmobilers. We have established a
4 mission statement that follows.

5 The Ontario Federation of Snowmobile
6 Clubs is dedicated to providing strong leadership and
7 support to member clubs to establish and maintain
8 quality snowmobile trails which are used in a safe and
9 environmentally responsible manner, to further the
10 enjoyment of snowmobiling and we have a number of
11 objectives that have been established to help us
12 fulfill that mission.

13 The first one is to unite Ontario's
14 snowmobile's clubs and associations into a strong body
15 with one voice to represent those clubs; to organize a
16 series of recreational trunk trails across the province
17 linking Ontario to Manitoba, Quebec and bordering U.S.
18 states; to make representation to provincial bodies
19 regarding winter tourism in Ontario; to promote safety
20 and responsible operation in the use of snowmobiles and
21 all related equipment; to foster a spirit of
22 cooperation with Ontario's law enforcement agencies; to
23 encourage membership in clubs and associations; to
24 generate funds to meet the needs of the organization,
25 any profits of which accrue shall be used in promoting

1 the objectives; to accept gifts and bequests,
2 donations, legacies or similar funds to assist in the
3 promotion of these objectives; to organize safety
4 training for all snowmobilers; to maintain a good
5 public image and to assist in the protection of our
6 environment. Those are the objectives of the
7 organization. I think they help explain why we are
8 here today.

9 On the next page we have got a little
10 section that says: Who does the OFSC represent? The
11 Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs represents
12 almost 300 snowmobile clubs and associations operating
13 right across the entire province.

14 In terms of individuals, the OFSC
15 represents more than a hundred thousand individual
16 snowmobilers through their membership in local clubs
17 and associations. OFSC membership continues to grow
18 and as shown by the following graph, and you will see a
19 graph that really highlights the explosive growth in
20 the OFSC membership as people become increasingly
21 interested in organized snowmobiling as a recreation to
22 the point where we have more than a hundred thousand
23 members represented this year.

24 We have now got a bit of an environmental
25 policy here. It is one that was established by the

1 board to guide us in our activities. It says that:

2 "The Ontario Federation of Snowmobile
3 Clubs is committed to recognizing and
4 acting on concerns over the Environment
5 caused or influenced by our members, duly
6 taking into account that sustainable
7 development in the recreational field can
8 be achieved while limiting damage to the
9 environment. The Federation is
10 committed to educating all snowmobilers
11 on environmental issues and encouraging
12 research by all concerned parties
13 including Government, Manufacturers,
14 Clubs, and Members to find innovative
15 solutions to environmental concerns. The
16 Federation further acknowledges that it
17 will provide leadership to innovative
18 solutions and will use its influence to
19 ensure that environmental concerns are
20 addressed by its member clubs."

21 That policy guides us in our thinking
22 over the environment.

23 The next section really speaks to the
24 economic impact of snowmobiling; what does snowmobiling
25 mean to the province. In a major study of the economic

1 impact of snowmobiling, the University of Waterloo
2 concluded that Ontario snowmobilers directly expended
3 \$241-million enjoying recreational snowmobiling during
4 the 89/90 season.

5 Province-wide expenditures for subsequent
6 seasons are expected to be considerably higher due to
7 the continued growth in both participation and
8 activity. The economic impact of showmobiling is
9 particularly significant in northern Ontario. A recent
10 comprehensive study concluded that the local economic
11 impact of snowmobiling is projected to increase from \$9
12 1/4-million in 1992 to \$34.75-million in 1996 and you
13 will see footnotes referencing the sources of those
14 numbers at the bottom.

15 As shown by the accompanying TransOntario
16 Provincial Trail Map, the OFSC is in the process of
17 implementing a comprehensive system of main trails to
18 facilitate long distance touring. These trails are in
19 addition to the many existing local trails maintained
20 by area clubs and all together the entire system is
21 expected to provide a significant economic benefit to
22 northern Ontario through the jobs created by trail
23 construction and maintenance as well as the service
24 industry employment needed to care for the snowmobile
25 tourist market.

1 All that's background and really leads us
2 to our position regarding timber management on Crown
3 lands. In terms of meeting our objectives and in
4 consideration of our environmental policy, the Ontario
5 Federation of Snowmobile Clubs has a great deal of
6 interest in area of the undertaking for which the
7 Ministry of Natural Resources proposes to exercise
8 timber management.

9 We believe that Crown lands must be
10 protected for the people not from the people. Timber
11 management must use a participatory consultative
12 process to ensure that the needs of all users are
13 considered and addressed.

14 The OFSC believes that terms and
15 conditions must be imposed on the Ministry of Natural
16 Resources to ensure that, first of all, Crown asset
17 management is based on a careful assessment of the
18 potential benefits and costs for all users groups
19 including recreationists; No. 2, timber management is
20 not the sole focus of decisions regarding Crown lands.
21 Integrated resource management based on a multi-user
22 approach is appropriate and necessary.

23 No. 3, access roads including tertiary
24 routes are fully planned to provide multi-use access to
25 Crown land users now and for the foreseeable future.

1 Achieving these goals requires fully
2 integrated, comprehensive, participative and flexible
3 resource management processes such as that proposed by
4 the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters.

5 As a conclusion, the Ontario Federation
6 of Snowmobile Clubs believes that the use of Crown
7 lands must be considered in the broadest term. Access
8 road planning and in particular deciding of tertiary
9 routes must be multi-use in nature; that is,
10 snowmobiling, equestrian use, backpacking, biking,
11 utility, maintenance, hunting, et cetera, including
12 logging access planned to have the minimum impact on
13 other activities.

14 We are very concerned that the Ministry
15 of Natural Resources appears to be focusing on timber
16 management rather than including it as part of a
17 comprehensive Crown asset development program.

18 We believe that the Environmental
19 Assessment Board will play an important role in
20 ensuring that the best possible use is made of this
21 precious and finite resources, and the last is just an
22 endorsement saying that this has been looked at by our
23 safety and environment chairman, Mr. Peter Overington.

24 That is a summary. That's a reading of
25 our presentation. I draw your attention to the

1 TransOntario Trails Map. If you open it up and have a
2 look at the backside which has northern Ontario on it,
3 you see what's essentially the proposed highway.

4 There are a very great number of trails
5 in the area that you see in front of you. What you see
6 is what we propose is our highway system to connect
7 routes and to allows folks to travel across the
8 province without getting unduly lost.

9 There are solid lines that indicate
10 trails that are in place. There are some dotted lines
11 that indicate trails that we are developing and we are
12 well supported in those activities by a number of areas
13 of the government. One is the Northern Ontario
14 Development Agreement which paid 90 per cent of the
15 printing of a hundred thousand copies of this map and
16 there is a fairly large involvement by the Minister of
17 Northern Development and Mines who are providing funds
18 to help us with the developments costs and we are
19 hoping that FEDNOR will also be able to help us out
20 with some of the capital equipment costs.

21 So we are supported in our effort to
22 provide quality snowmobile trails and to the economic
23 impact and benefits that that has, and to a large
24 extent our success is linked to the maintenance of the
25 forests, the access roads that are develop as part of

1 the logging activity and many of those sorts of
2 concerns.

3 That concludes my presentation.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
5 Purchase.

6 Are there any questions for Mr. Purchase?

7 (no response)

8 All right. Thank you very much.

9 MR. PURCHASE: Thank you.

10 Is there anyone in the audience who
11 wishes to speak to the Board before we adjourn?

12 (no response)

13 In that case we are going to close this
14 afternoon's session and we will be returning at seven
15 o'clock. We have seven people this evening who have
16 made an appointment to talk to the Board.

17 Thank you very much.

18 ---Recess at 5:35 p.m.

19 ---On resuming at 7:00 p.m.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Good evening, ladies and
21 gentlemen. Welcome to the timber management hearing,
22 its satellite hearing in North Bay.

23 Bonsoir Mesdames et Messieurs, nous vous
24 souhaitons la bienvenue a cette audience.

25 We are going to proceed this evening

1 fairly quickly. I see a number of faces in the crowd
2 that were here at this afternoon's session and so I
3 will give you a very fast introduction to the Board.

4 Mr. Elie Martel and I are members of the
5 Environmental Assessment Board and we have the job of
6 hearing this case which is an application by the
7 Ministry of Natural Resources to conduct timber
8 management planning on Crown lands in Ontario.

9 Most of you will know Mr. Martel or have
10 heard of him in his career as a politician at Queen's
11 Park. My name is Anne Koven and I chair this hearing.

12 We try to make these sessions very
13 informal and relaxed. We hope that you will be
14 comfortable speaking to the Board.

15 We have appointments this evening for
16 seven people to speak to us, but we certainly encourage
17 anyone else in the audience who wants to talk to the
18 Board to come forward and you might speak to Mr. Dan
19 Pascoe who is the Board's Hearing Coordinator. Mr.
20 Pascoe is in a position to answer any questions you
21 might have about this hearing, about the environmental
22 assessment process, about the Environmental Assessment
23 Board. Certainly take any of your inquiries to Mr.
24 Pascoe and he will do what he can for you.

25 We are assisted this evening by Ms.

1 Marilyn Callaghan who is our court reporter.
2 Everything that is said this evening and at all our
3 sessions - and all our sessions are open to the
4 public - is taken down on transcripts. We have over
5 60,000 pages of written transcripts now and if you are
6 interested in any aspects of the hearing the
7 transcripts in North Bay are housed at the public
8 library.

9 This hearing has been going on since May
10 of 1988 which makes it the longest environmental
11 assessment that has ever taken place in Ontario. We
12 have heard from over 700 people, witnesses, expert
13 witnesses, people from the general public who have
14 something to say to the Board.

15 We expect that the hearing will be
16 completed -- the evidence for the hearing will be
17 completed this spring. We will be hearing final
18 argument in the fall and winter and Mr. Martel and I
19 hope to have our decision issued as soon as possible at
20 the conclusion of the hearing.

21 This is the last satellite hearing we are
22 doing. We have conducted our hearing over 15 different
23 communities in the north and North Bay is the last
24 location. We were here on preliminary hearings in
25 early 1988 and we have passed through North Bay several

1 times on our way to site visits, but this is the first
2 opportunity for those of you who live in North Bay to
3 speak to the Board directly if you haven't gone to
4 Toronto or caught up with us at some other location.

5 Some of the parties are represented at
6 the hearing this evening and after the presenters say
7 what they will to the Board you may be asked some
8 questions and I will introduce these people now so that
9 you know who they are.

10 Ms. Catherine Blastorah is counsel for
11 the Ministry of Natural Resources; Barrie Maxwell is
12 representing Forests for Tomorrow, a coalition of
13 environmental groups; and Darlene Dahl is representing
14 the Ministry of the Environment.

15 As I said, we like to keep these hearings
16 very informal and when we ask you to come forward and
17 make your presentation to us we would like you to have
18 your evidence sworn in or affirmed, so you can approach
19 us at our table.

20 I don't think there's anything else we
21 have to say by way of introduction. So I think we will
22 get started right away.

23 The first person this evening we have
24 scheduled to hear from is Mr. Robert Tomchick who is a
25 forester from Thorold, Ontario.

1 Mr. Tomchick.

2 We have met Mr. Tomchick before through
3 the Ontario Forest Industries Association's involvement
4 at the hearing.

5 ROBERT TOMCHICK, Sworn

6 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Tomchick has given the
7 Board a written submission as well and we will assign
8 this an exhibit number and this will be Exhibit 2171 in
9 our proceedings.

10 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2171: Written presentation by
11 Robert Tomchick.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. Tomchick,
13 whenever you are ready.

14 MR. TOMCHICK: Good evening, Madam Chair,
15 Mr. Martel. As you mentioned, I have given evidence
16 before this Board before as a member of the OFIA. I
17 was on the forest tending and protection panel, if you
18 may recall.

19 I am currently employed with Quebec and
20 Ontario Paper Company in Thorold as their chief
21 forester. Our company maintains three forest
22 management agreements in northern Ontario in the
23 vicinity of Cochrane, Timmins and Hornepayne.

24 In fact, I am on my way up to Timmins
25 today and I felt this would be a good opportunity for

1 me to stop in here and address you on behalf of myself
2 for a change. I usually fly back and forth between
3 Toronto and Timmins and this is driving routine is a
4 new and confusing experience. In fact, it is so
5 confusing when I came in here I got Frank Kennedy and
6 Al Bisschop confused.

7 Regardless of who my employer is, I am
8 speaking to you today from the standpoint of a
9 professional forester with deep roots in northern
10 Ontario with a genuine concern for the forest and all
11 it represents, and from the standpoint of one who has
12 experience ranging from timber cruising in Foylet to
13 the formation of provincial forest policy within the
14 office towers of Toronto, and I see my speech writer
15 got carried away a little bit here.

16 Even though most of my professional
17 experience has been gained through my employ with the
18 forester industry, my intent here is to speak to you on
19 neutral ground and I hope you receive me that way.

20 I am simply a forester who has some
21 responsibility for the management of public forests and
22 I am a concerned citizen.

23 I am briefly going to touch on three
24 topics; the role of the professional forester, forest
25 management funding and the issue of forest land use

1 policy. I hope you would agree with me that someone
2 has to be fundamentally responsible and accountable for
3 the management of forest on public lands. This person
4 should be responsible and accountable not only to his
5 or her employer, but - and more importantly - to the
6 landowner and the forest itself.

7 It is my opinion that the professional
8 forester is that someone. The forester basically does
9 only what the landowner wants according to his
10 professional standards which, indeed, may be unwritten
11 standards and only based on his personal training and
12 experience.

13 In Ontario, for the purposes of this
14 exercise, the landowner is the public. The forester
15 will advise the landowner if his wants are feasible,
16 what the impacts will be and what the alternatives are.
17 The forester in this case then just serves the needs
18 and wants of society.

19 Why is the forester the best person for
20 this job? There are a variety of reasons; education
21 and experience are obvious, but also character, desire,
22 personal philosophy and dedication to ensuring that
23 forests are managed for the greatest benefit to all. A
24 forester also knows his limitations; when and where to
25 get help from other specialists.

1 Another interesting observation I have
2 made is that foresters, especially field foresters,
3 really make an effort to know the sites and clients
4 that they have to deal with. This allows the forester
5 to make site by site decisions that will result in
6 maximum benefits. This knowledge and desire simply
7 cannot be discounted nor ignored.

8 I mentioned that the forester does only
9 what the landowner wants. Up until recently the
10 landowners, the public in this case, were represented
11 by the provincial government. Foresters, then, no
12 matter who they were employed by, tried to provide from
13 the forests what the provincial government, who
14 represented the public, what the provincial government
15 wanted. The government I guess thought they knew what
16 the public wanted.

17 It is clear today that either the
18 government poorly interpreted what the public wanted
19 from their forests or the public's needs have changed.
20 In either case, it would be unfair to blame foresters
21 for practices which are now perceived to be improper or
22 inappropriate because when those practices were carried
23 out the foresters was still acting only according to
24 the needs of the public at that time and according to
25 his professional standards.

1 With the apparent emphasis recently on
2 more local or community involvement in forest
3 management, hopefully the public's wants and needs will
4 be a bit more reasonable and attainable. Foresters
5 will still provide advice to those local groups and
6 will still do their best to attain their goals and
7 objectives.

8 Regardless of how the public's wants and
9 needs change with respect to the forest, the forester
10 is still the best person to do this job of forest
11 management.

12 It is my opinion that some regulatory
13 system should be in place, however, to ensure that only
14 qualified - and by qualified I mean in terms of
15 education, experience and certification - only
16 qualified individuals can make or approve forest
17 management plans. This would be to ensure some form of
18 responsibility and accountability. If this is to
19 happen, professional standards in the form of a Code of
20 Practice should be established. To practise forestry
21 you must abide by such a code.

22 In summary, then, in my opinion only the
23 forester has the unique combination of education,
24 experience and character necessary to be entrusted with
25 the management of a resource as important as our

1 forests. More importantly, I know of no other group of
2 people who want to do the job and do it to the best of
3 their ability.

4 The second topic I want to speak to you
5 about is the issue of funding of forest management.
6 Despite the criticisms that you may have heard over the
7 past few years, I hope you will agree that the forest
8 management agreement program in Ontario has been a
9 success story.

10 Those agreements led to a dramatic
11 increase in forest management activities, the
12 understanding and advances in that practice and helped
13 to increase public awareness of the importance of
14 forests.

15 In my opinion, the dark ages or bad old
16 days of forestry in Ontario was that short period in
17 the 50s, 60s and 70s between the start of large scale
18 mechanized harvesting in the advent of forest
19 management agreements. Of course, this is easy for me
20 to say because I wasn't around then.

21 Many of the bad things that say the
22 forest industry has allegedly done that you have heard
23 about throughout these hearings are probably a result
24 of practices and strategies that were developed and
25 carried out or initiated then.

1 In my opinion there were two problems
2 that were inherent with that era. First, the science
3 and technology of forestry regeneration did not keep
4 pace with the science and technology of harvesting; and
5 second, and more importantly, was the lack of political
6 will to commit adequate funding to forest management.
7 We were all possibly at fault for this; the public,
8 government and industry.

9 With the advent of FMAs, however, all of
10 sudden there was funding and we overcame the technical
11 difficulties of forest regeneration.

12 Mechanisms were put in place to ensure
13 that regeneration was done and, indeed, it was. Also,
14 mechanisms were put in place through the FMAs that
15 ensured that forests were manage on a sustainable basis
16 and the needs of other users were met, or at least we
17 tried to meet them within the framework of the plans
18 and policies we had to work with at the time.

19 In any case, funding was the key to the
20 recent success of the FMA program over the last 10
21 years or so.

22 When a particular party or government or
23 industry gets into an FMA each took on some obligation
24 and responsibility and, in turn, each received some
25 benefits. The tax, stumpage and funding structures

1 were all taken into account at that time. Each party
2 was willing to accept a certain portion of the total
3 cost in return for certain benefits.

4 As you have probably heard, FMA funding,
5 like every other government program, has been
6 constrained in recent years. The original balance
7 between costs and benefits that each party based their
8 decision to get involved in FMAs on has been upset and
9 we are in danger of losing FMAs and the potential
10 benefits that FMAs have to offer.

11 My point is that reliable, constant and
12 adequate sources of funding for forest management have
13 to be found. As a professional forester who has a
14 fundamental and primary responsible for this
15 sustainable development of Crown forests, I am deeply
16 concerned when funding is decreased.

17 A new funding arrangement has to be
18 implemented which assures adequate funding. This
19 funding has to be dedicated to forest management and
20 cannot be used or tampered with for political reasons.
21 I don't really care where the funding comes from as
22 long as the balance between costs and benefits for any
23 party remains relatively constant.

24 Two things should be kept in mind on
25 this. One user, the forest industry, has been willing

1 to pay in one respect or another for its tenure to
2 Crown forests. If other users expect the same tenure
3 they should also be willing to pay. As well, the
4 forest industry will probably be willing to pay more
5 for stronger tenure and, obviously, they would be
6 willing to pay less for less secure tenure.

7 I know that industry thought that the
8 tenure provided through FMAs would be fairly secure
9 because it was in the form of a legal agreement and was
10 backed by provincial, regional and District Land Use
11 Plans. That tenure, it turns out, is not as secure as
12 industry once thought it was.

13 The bottom line here is that we will
14 hopefully after this EA process is finished have a
15 timber management planning process in place that I hope
16 will be considered state-of-the-art. If adequate
17 funding for forest management is not in place, however,
18 all the time, effort and money we have spent on this
19 exercise may be for nothing or we will find ourselves
20 slipping back into the bad old days.

21 This bring me to my third topic which is
22 land use. The lack of a strong land use policy in
23 Ontario is the root cause of most of the problems that
24 forest managers face today when dealing with the timber
25 management planning process.

1 Unfortunately, I am not sure if forest
2 land use policies is within the mandate of these
3 hearings or if indeed it should be. In any case, it is
4 a problem. I know that I have heard just as much about
5 forest land use at these hearings as I have heard about
6 timber management.

7 I know from experience that the major
8 stumbling block in the development of a timber
9 management plan, at least in the nine or so that I have
10 been involved with, is dealing with other users or
11 interest groups that want a bigger piece of the pie. I
12 am not saying that their concerns are unimportant or
13 not legitimate, but I am saying that the timber
14 management planning process is not the place to do
15 this. This should be done as part of a land use
16 planning exercise that involves all affected
17 stakeholders.

18 Get back to something that I referred to
19 earlier. The forester is trained, educated and,
20 indeed, hired usually to manage forests according to
21 what society wants. He should not be forced into
22 making land use policy decisions and in many case he is
23 through the timber management planning process. This
24 is exactly what is happening today.

25 The timber management planning process is

1 not the place to undertake land use planning. This
2 should be done, however, and it was supposed to have
3 been done in the formulation of District Land Use
4 Guidelines, but it is apparent these plans were not
5 worth much judging by the number of bump-up requests we
6 have seen lately, mostly dealing with land use issues.

7 A strong, enforceable and enforced land
8 use policy is required in Ontario. One that is
9 designed and accepted by the public and all
10 stakeholders. I hope that at the end of this exercise
11 this is one of your recommendations.

12 Such a policy will provide overall
13 direction and stability under which appropriate,
14 innovative and adaptive resource management and
15 decision making can occur at provincial, regional and,
16 most importantly, local levels.

17 The time when non-timber values are dealt
18 with through constraints to timber management is over.
19 Non-timber values and forest land use allocation have
20 to be managed in their own right and as part of an
21 overall integrated resource management plan. The
22 actual allocation of forest lands to various users is a
23 process that has to be done and it has the potential to
24 be as big as or bigger than this timber EA.

25 I hope, though, that we have covered at

1 least some of the bases already through this hearing
2 whether we intended to or not.

3 So I thank you for letting me have this
4 opportunity to address you today and I would be glad to
5 answer any questions that you or anybody else would
6 have.

7 MR. MARTEL: I have a couple of
8 questions, Mr. Tomchick.

9 I want to turn you back to your document
10 and it is something that's been running through my head
11 because I have heard people repeatedly say that they
12 are stewards of the land out there and you say it in a
13 sense and then at the bottom of your third page, you
14 say:

15 "Hopefully the public's wants and needs
16 will be a bit more reasonable."

17 Now, if you are just the stewards of the
18 land and the public is the holder or owner of the land,
19 there seems to be a bit of a contradiction because the
20 public surely has the right to say what it wants. It
21 might disagree with you.

22 We have heard this theme repeatedly and
23 the question I have is: What do you say to a group who
24 continually say than and yet, on the other hand, hear
25 the public saying, for example, they want smaller

1 clearcuts.

2 There is a tremendous battle going on, as
3 you know, I don't have to tell you about that, from the
4 size of clearcuts as opposed to who owns the land and
5 the landowners are saying -- not for biological
6 reasons. I don't think it has anything to do with
7 biological reasons, that the public is really uptight,
8 at least in my experience in northern Ontario. They
9 see large clearcuts and find them devastating and ugly
10 and other terms that you have heard used and I have
11 heard used and it might not be for biological reasons,
12 but the public is saying: We want them smaller.

13 What would you say to the owners, then?

14 MR. TOMCHICK: The reason I put that
15 sentence in, that the public's wants and needs will be
16 a bit more reasonable and attainable, the reason that's
17 there is that I think the forester is sometimes put in
18 a position where there is conflicting wants and needs
19 and some of them aren't attainable or all of them
20 aren't attainable together.

21 I think what I am alluding to here is
22 public education and maybe some of the wants and needs
23 that the public, who are the landowners, have to be
24 made to realize that some of those things just aren't
25 attainable.

1 MR. MARTEL: Has that been a failure, in
2 your opinion, of communicating or keeping the public
3 aware of what's happened on the forest lands because,
4 you see, the public sees a big clearcut and they really
5 get devastated by it.

6 MR. TOMCHICK: I agree totally. It is a
7 failure on behalf of -- foresters are rotten
8 communicators and we have done a lousy job of
9 communicating the work we do and why we do it and it's
10 a failing on behalf of industry, government and
11 foresters themselves in telling people what we actually
12 do out there. So definitely it is a communication
13 problem.

14 MR. MARTEL: The second point I have, and
15 I am really worried about this one because you say
16 there is a danger of losing the FMAs.

17 I am wondering where that emanates from
18 because I certainly haven't heard anything about this
19 being at risk, but maybe from your perception working
20 in the industry you see that as a reality --
21 possibility, not a reality, pardon me, but a
22 possibility, but I have certainly not heard that.

23 MR. TOMCHICK: As I mentioned, there was
24 a certain balance of costs and benefits that everybody
25 accepted and bought into when they got into FMAs and

1 one of the responsibilities that government had to was
2 to provide a certain level of funding and industry
3 expected to get a certain amount of benefits from that
4 and took on some responsibility.

5 We still have those responsibilities. We
6 still have a signed legal agreement, yet some of the
7 obligations and responsibilities of government, through
8 no fault of their own, they haven't come up with and we
9 have to -- I think the industry and on the other side
10 has to look at, what can we afford to do now.

11 The balance between costs and benefits is
12 not there anymore and we have to look at maybe
13 alternative arrangements, and I can tell you it has
14 been discussed quite seriously within industry.

15 MR. MARTEL: Yes, because I have been --
16 and you have heard me over and over again ask people
17 who want more government input for the last two or
18 three years.

19 You know, everybody has their own hobby
20 horse, for somebody is it daycare and for somebody else
21 it is forestry and for somebody else it is something
22 and I have been simply asking people: Where does the
23 money come from, particularly at this time.

24 I mean, I understand your concern because
25 things have turned around significantly since the

1 early 80s, but where do you get it?

2 I mean, I heard a commentary on the radio
3 this morning about the cutback to regen for seedlings
4 and, quite frankly, I was amazed at the lack of
5 questioning that went on and it seemed to imply that
6 somehow government is just walking away from that
7 responsibility when at the same time the amount of
8 harvest is far less than it was, let's say, what, two
9 years ago?

10 MR. TOMCHICK: Two years ago.

11 MR. MARTEL: That some has some
12 relationship, but it is never brought out.

13 MR. TOMCHICK: I think all that has to be
14 done is a new balance struck between the level of
15 funding that's available and the responsibilities of
16 each party. I think that's all it takes, is just a
17 restructuring of the costs and benefits.

18 MR. MARTEL: All right, thank you.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
20 questions for Mr. Tomchick?

21 (no response)

22 All right. Thank you very much.

23 MR. TOMCHICK: Thank you.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Roman Brozowski
25 here?

1 Mr. Brozowski is the chairperson of the
2 Comprehensive Planning Council in Temagami.

3 ROMAN BROZOWSKI, Sworn

4 Dr. Brozowski has given the Board some
5 written material which will become Exhibit 2172 and it
6 consists of Dr. Brozowski's address to the Board, a
7 description of the planning objectives of the Temagami
8 Comprehensive Planning Program and they are marked
9 Draft, media advisory note dated April 6, 1992 and the
10 Temagami Advisory Council report of January 1st, 1989
11 to May 22nd, 1991.

12 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2172: Written submission of
13 Roman Brozowski.

14 DR. BROZOWSKI: Good evening to the
15 members of the Environmental Assessment Board. I am
16 pleased to be here on behalf of the Comprehensive
17 Planning Council to present evidence on the assessment
18 that is going on throughout the province.

19 The pieces of evidence that I have
20 introduced, for instance, the media advisory, is just
21 simply an indicator of one of the open public meetings
22 that we will be having in the coming week. It is an
23 indication of our Comprehensive Planning Council and
24 its attempts to receive public input into the process.

25 The Temagami Advisory Council Report is a

1 report which sort of chronicles the events of the last
2 approximately three years or so, to give you some idea
3 of the types of issues that have been occurring and the
4 concerns.

5 The objectives that you have here are
6 objectives that we have finalized, the Comprehensive
7 Planning Council, based on extensive consultation
8 within the area and have recently submitted to the
9 Minister.

10 The Comprehensive Planning Council is a
11 13-member citizen advisory committee to Natural
12 Resources Minister, Bud Wildman, and has been given the
13 primary mandate to recommend a comprehensive land use
14 and resource management plan for the Temagami area by
15 March 1994.

16 Tonight I will touch upon some of the
17 events that led up to the planning process, describe
18 how it differs from traditional approaches to land use
19 and resource management planning, highlight some of the
20 objectives which the Comprehensive Planning Council has
21 drafted and describe the next steps in the process.

22 Few places in Canada have witnessed the
23 growing national debate over land use, resource
24 management and aboriginal rights with the passion and
25 intensity that has been experienced in Temagami. To

1 many it has become symbolic both of the country's
2 environmental and land use problems and of the urgent
3 need to place ourselves on a path towards a more just
4 and sustainable future.

5 The conflicts have arisen from among the
6 wide range of interests present in the area, native and
7 non-native residents, the forest products and mining
8 industries, canoeists, cottagers, environmentalists,
9 remote tourist operators, camp operators, provincial
10 and municipal interests, hunters and anglers and so on,
11 essentially over ownership of the land and how it is to
12 be used.

13 Recent attempts by the province to address
14 certain aspects of these land use conflicts began in
15 December 1987 with the formation of the Temagami area
16 working group. This 15-member citizen advisory
17 committee to the Ministry of Natural Resources had
18 representation on it from many of the interests I have
19 just mentioned.

20 At that time, with their land claims
21 still before the courts, the Teme-Augama Anishnabai
22 declined to participate. Ultimately, internal
23 dissention in the working group prevented the members
24 from signing off in the final report, but it
25 nevertheless contained a number of useful

1 recommendations.

2 As a result, in May 1988 the provincial
3 government made a commitment to a model approach to
4 land use and resource management in Temagami.

5 In July of that year the Temagami
6 advisory council, a 9-member citizen committee, was
7 established to provide advice to the Minister on a wide
8 range of land use and resource management issues.

9 The Teme-Augama Anishnabai declined to
10 participate on this body and the MNR district manager
11 was appointed as a non-voting member.

12 This was followed in March 1989 with the
13 announcement of the comprehensive planning program. A
14 bold attempt by the province to integrate a diverse
15 range of land use and resource management components
16 including fisheries, wildlife, parks, outdoor
17 recreation, minerals, tourism and heritage into one
18 plan.

19 The Ministry of Natural Resources was
20 designated the lead ministry in the planning program
21 with participation also from Northern Development and
22 Mines, Tourism and Recreation and Culture and
23 Communications.

24 A planning team distinct from the
25 operations of the Ministry of Natural Resources'

1 district office in Temagami was established and
2 consists of a coordinator, a parks planner, a
3 recreation planner, an ecologist, a fire ecologist, an
4 economist, three foresters, a wildlife biologist, a
5 fisheries biologist and support staff.

6 The planning area was defined to include
7 all of the Ministry of Natural Resources' Temagami
8 District, the Sturgeon River Provincial Park and those
9 portions of the Obabika, Solace and Makobe-Grays
10 Provincial Parks beyond the district's boundaries.

11 The Temagami Advisory Council was asked
12 to coordinate public input into the comprehensive plan,
13 to develop the plan with the assistance of government
14 stuff and ultimately to recommend it to the Minister.

15 Over the next year and a half the
16 Temagami Advisory Council received a large amount of
17 correspondence from the public and its very
18 subcommittees met with many groups to hear their views
19 on what the management objectives should be.

20 After much consultation and deliberation,
21 in January 1991 the Temagami Advisory Council forwarded
22 a set of draft objectives to Natural Resource Minister
23 Bud Wildman.

24 On May 23, 1991, the Minister announced
25 the creation of the Comprehensive Planning Council

1 which replaced the Temagami Advisory Council.

2 The new council was given the primary
3 mandate to recommend in an advisory capacity a
4 comprehensive plan excluding the four townships under
5 the mandate of the new Wendaban Stewardship Authority.

6 The comprehensive Planning Council has
7 also been asked to manage the planning programs public
8 consultation process, provide advice on ongoing land
9 use and resource management until the plan is approved
10 and provide advice regarding mechanisms for receiving
11 input from the public on negotiations between Ontario
12 and the Teme-Augama Anishnabai on a treaty of
13 co-existence.

14 One of the Comprehensive Planning
15 Council's function is to strengthen the role of local
16 communities in natural resource management. As a
17 result, this council has broader representation than
18 its predecessor, the Temagami Advisory Council, and it
19 includes labour, environment, municipal, mining,
20 forestry, wildlife, tourism, heritage and recreational
21 interests.

22 To date, the Teme-Augama Anishnabai which
23 has some seats reserved has declined to participate.
24 In their view, the planning process is premature until
25 the treaty of co-existence is signed.

1 To maintain an arm's length relationship
2 with the government a separate office for the
3 Comprehensive Planning Council has been created. As
4 well, the Temagami district manager was not appointed
5 as a member of the council. All meetings, of course,
6 are open to the public.

7 Since its creation, the council has held
8 33 meetings to bring those new to the process up to
9 speed. It has received many presentations from and
10 participated in field trips with district staff
11 including the comprehensive planning program team, but
12 also various members of interest groups to learn about
13 resource management and the status of various
14 components of the plan.

15 The comprehensive planning program is
16 significantly different from traditional approaches to
17 land use and resource management planning in Ontario.
18 Like other plans, it has been guided by concepts such
19 as integrated resource management, multiple use, best
20 use, orderly development, seeking to maintain balance
21 and flexibility and providing public consultation.

22 It also shares the MNR's corporate
23 commitment to sustainable development, proper
24 evaluation of resources and partnerships.

25 Unlike other processes, however, there

1 are a number of ministries participating directly in
2 the plan's development. By including agencies with
3 responsibility for such diverse activities as mining,
4 tourism and recreation, heritage, along with the MNR's
5 mandate, the model encompass the most significant land
6 uses in the area. Each ministry will contributes its
7 component which will ultimately ensure better
8 integration.

9 A second difference is that the
10 objectives and targets which have previously been
11 established for Temagami through the strategic land use
12 planning process have been set aside. Rather than
13 top/down planning, the new objectives and targets are
14 being generated from the ground up such that the plan
15 will be ultimately based more closely upon what the
16 land and natural resources of the area are able to
17 sustain.

18 Thirdly, all the components of the plan
19 are being prepared at the same time and with a 20-year
20 planning horizon. Again, this is seen as critical to
21 achieving full integration of diverse values and as a
22 means of resolving conflicts.

23 A fourth difference is the Comprehensive
24 Planning Council's participation. What distinguishes
25 council from district managers advisory committees is

1 the degree to which it is involved in the planning
2 process. For example, to the best of my knowledge the
3 Comprehensive Planning Council is the first citizens
4 council to be asked to recommend how wood supply should
5 be allocated amongst various forest companies.

6 The council advisory's role to the
7 Minister is also unique. The plan which will be
8 recommend to the Minister is very much thought of by
9 the members and government staff as the council's plan.
10 Hence, the Comprehensive Planning Council is often
11 thought of as a board of directors to the ministries
12 participating in the process.

13 A fifth difference is the composition of
14 the comprehensive planning program's planning team. A
15 comprehensive approach to planning has necessitated the
16 participation of non-traditional disciplines such as
17 ecology, fire ecology and economics.

18 These have important roles to play in
19 assessing strategies for managing Temagami's forests on
20 a sustainable basis. The proper and full evaluation of
21 other resources and decision making and in determining
22 the relative costs and benefits of pursuing various
23 options.

24 Finally, the number of opportunities
25 which have been established for the public to

1 participate in the comprehensive planning program is
2 also unique. Prior to the presentation of a draft plan
3 for review, public participation will also be sought
4 when council is at the stage of developing broad
5 options for land use and resource management.

6 In January of this year the Comprehensive
7 Planning Council completed its own review of the plan's
8 general management strategy and draft objectives and
9 forwarded them to the Minister for approval.

10 Council has recommend 16 objectives to
11 guide the plan which ranges from how local and
12 traditional user interests are to be taken into
13 account, to access, timber, fisheries, wildlife and
14 park management, viewsapes and water management.

15 In regard to timber management, council
16 has established its overall objective as "to provide
17 for a diverse healthy forest and an optimum and
18 continuous contribution to the economy by sustainable
19 forest based-industries through environmentally sound
20 timber management practices while minimizing impacts on
21 other uses, users and life forms."

22 Within the limits of sustainable
23 development, it is also council's intention that the
24 plan provide a secure and predictable supply of wood to
25 the forest industry.

1 Four subobjectives have been established;
2 harvesting, renewal and maintenance, environmental
3 quality and habitat and protection. These
4 subobjectives stress such things as the importance of
5 forest renewal, providing employment opportunities,
6 natural and artificial regeneration, habitat
7 protection, and minimizing the impacts of insects and
8 diseases.

9 I want to stress that this timber
10 objective is not inconsistent with the MNR's direction
11 on sustainable forestry. It is an objective for one
12 component of the plan. When one views all the
13 objectives together I think you will agree the result
14 will be the same - sustainable forests.

15 Viewscapes is an objective which the
16 Comprehensive Planning Council has developed to reflect
17 the growing public demand to have vistas adjacent to
18 waterbodies and other areas of recreational values
19 excluded from harvesting.

20 As well, as a reflection of the complex
21 interrelationships between ecosystems an objective has
22 been struck for water management. Council has not been
23 asked to recommend a water management plan, but this
24 has been included in recognition of the impacts that
25 water level manipulation can have upon both the

1 terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems that are being
2 planned for.

3 The next step in the process is option
4 development. Over the spring, summer and fall council
5 will be receiving technical presentations from
6 government staff and other professionals on the models
7 which are used to determine the abundance of and
8 methods for allocating the various resources.

9 The Comprehensive Planning Council will,
10 among other things, set the assumptions to drive these
11 models and use the results as a basis for public
12 discussion of the options.

13 Thus, at this point we are about halfway
14 through the planning process. Still to come is the
15 public review of the planning options, analysis of
16 public review into the options, draft plan preparation,
17 public review of the draft plans, review of input and
18 production of the final plans, final consideration by
19 council and plan approval and public inspection.

20 Clearly, a number of challenges lie ahead
21 for the Comprehensive Planning Council. For its part,
22 council is committed to producing a breakthrough in the
23 understanding and practices of sustainable development
24 and to recommend a creative, lasting solution to the
25 Temagami's land use and resource management problems.

1 Thank you.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

3 Have you been with the Comprehensive
4 Planning Council since it was set up last May?

5 DR. BROZOWSKI: Yes. I was also the
6 Chair of the timber management advisory council. Not
7 from the start, but part of the way through.

8 When the government looked at
9 restructuring the Temagami Advisory Council, I think
10 their feeling was that it wasn't representative enough
11 and when they restructured they ask me to continue on
12 as the Chair of the Comprehensive Planning Council.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Is it your understanding,
14 Dr. Brozowski, that the work of the Comprehensive
15 Planning Council is the sort of work that the Ministry
16 of Natural Resources would like to see in local
17 advisory committees across the province, or do you
18 understand that Temagami is very unique and that
19 solution is for Temagami alone?

20 DR. BROZOWSKI: I think in terms of the
21 planning process and the involvement of people from the
22 area, in being very closely involved with the process,
23 knowing what's going on and making a lot of the
24 decisions and agreeing or not agreeing with certain
25 things, for any kind of a plan development I think that

1 that's the kind of future development that's going to
2 occur.

3 It is a very expensive process of course
4 because you're talking about a slow process when you
5 are involved with public participation.

6 Just to give you an example. When the
7 former council began to establish the initial
8 objectives, we went out first before we even went to
9 the public in general and we talked to all the interest
10 groups to find out what their feeling was about some of
11 the so-called initial type of objectives that had been
12 present from the former District Land Use Guideline and
13 we began to revise those.

14 When we finished with what we thought was
15 a revision, we then went public with the thing and got
16 more recommendations in the so-called open houses and
17 again we went through the objectives and again we began
18 to revise them. So it's pretty extensive.

19 Now, the option stage which is coming up
20 would follow a process something similar to that.

21 MR. MARTEL: Who is going to be done
22 first, you or us?

23 MADAM CHAIR: To get back to the issue of
24 how long it has taken to get where you are with
25 planning matters in Temagami, do I take it that you

1 believe, in fact, it has been since 1988 with the TAC
2 organization or even before then that you started to
3 move in the situation you find ourself in now?

4 In other words, it hasn't been one year
5 that you have accomplished to finding objectives and
6 the other matters of planning that need to be done.

7 DR. BROZOWSKI: No, let me explain. This
8 is important because initially it has evolved, but part
9 of it too was the former Temagami Advisory Council,
10 when it was formed at first it was dealing with every
11 land issue and every issue almost under the sun, which
12 is very taxing on any organization.

13 Then, of course, the comprehensive plan
14 was added on top of that and when the government was
15 forming the new Comprehensive Planning Council with a
16 broader representation, the one thing certainly in my
17 discussions with them was don't involve us in every
18 road that needs to be surfaced, in every bridge that
19 needs to be built because if we get involved in that,
20 then how in the world will we ever get through a plan
21 which is going to involve a large amount of time and
22 effort, especially with the public consultation which
23 is a very slow process.

24 At the same time I have to tell you the
25 process slowed down because of the change that

1 occurred. It has taken our council members probably in
2 the neighbourhood of six to eight months to get a grasp
3 of the issues in order to be able to move to the
4 position that we are in now and that is approaching the
5 option stage.

6 The former council, the Temagami Advisory
7 Council, was certainly in that position then, but of
8 course with the major changes it meant backing up a
9 little bit and doing a major re-education process,
10 especially if the planning is going to be sound and
11 made on, you know, decisions that are based on
12 knowledge, proper knowledge.

13 MADAM CHAIR: What do you mean by broader
14 representation by the Comprehensive Planning Council as
15 compared to the Temagami Advisory Committee?

16 MR. BROZOWSKI: More members were added
17 and the government felt -- for instance, labour is one
18 example. If you look at that that wasn't present
19 before. We had lost one or two members and they had
20 not been replaced at that point.

21 So the Temagami Advisory Council had
22 continued to shrink and as well as the mandate and that
23 really was that we are getting bogged down in dealing
24 with -- in other words, any kind of land use issue, any
25 kind of squabble that occurred, the council ended up

1 having to deal with it and that, again, took away from
2 the tremendous amount of time and effort and it's
3 something to be considered in the formations of
4 councils.

5 I mean, you either form councils to deal
6 with the land issues, but if you get them involved with
7 planning and planning as it is occurring certainly is a
8 slow process and given the nature of the beast it bogs
9 down with a lot of other issues that you end up either
10 dealing with or fighting over.

11 Ultimately the idea of planning is to
12 hopefully resolve a lot of those issues, but again, I
13 think we were dealing with issues that weren't part of
14 the planning process; as an example, whether a road
15 should be surfaced or whether a drain should go in or
16 shouldn't go in.

17 MR. MARTEL: You are well beyond timber
18 management, then, in your process. You are dealing
19 with land use right from square one.

20 DR. BROZOWSKI: Definitely. I think
21 timber management -- certainly forestry is part of it
22 and what's interesting in this experiment that's going
23 on is that there are plans being developed for all the
24 areas and then we are going to have to -- for instance,
25 I give you the example of viewscales.

1 Well, if you are doing a viewscape there
2 is going to be a certain loss of timber lands and, you
3 know, we are right now struggling with how do you even
4 define a viewscape. Imagine on a lake, where do you
5 look at? Do you look from the middle of the lake, from
6 the near shore, from the far shore, from the long
7 shore.

8 Those are things that have to be defined,
9 yet we have received from people within the area that
10 they want that kind of thing, that they think that's
11 very important. So the kind of timber operations that
12 occur are going to have allow for some kind of
13 viewscape in major recreational areas. That gives you
14 an example of how extensive it is, the various aspects
15 that we are dealing with.

16 MADAM CHAIR: In the technical work or
17 the detail that's required by your council, that is
18 provided by the various ministers that you list in your
19 submission?

20 DR. BROZOWSKI: It is provided by a
21 special planning unit that the Minister created. In
22 other words, Temagami, you have the Temagami District
23 Ministry of Natural Resources and then you have
24 located - I guess you could say part of it, but within
25 a separate wing - a planning unit that was created with

1 some of the different types of people that I mention in
2 there. I think it is around 12 or 13 people.

3 They are largely committed to working on
4 the plan and that means of course, you know, requiring
5 a tremendous amount information. It means reading up
6 and if not reading up, getting in touch with different
7 kinds of models that are being applied, whether it is
8 in wildlife or what is going on in fishing in other
9 areas. That unit itself it probably one of the most
10 up-to-date units that I have seen around and it really
11 is when you begin to talk to that unit and find out
12 that they certainly have a lot of work to do and have
13 been doing it.

14 We face some problems there too because
15 people come in for about a year and a half, they get
16 their spurs and then they tend to head out into greener
17 pasture where there is less -- let's put it this way,
18 less heat because, of course, that unit, you know,
19 everything it does eventually has to come out into the
20 open and there are always criticisms of why wasn't this
21 done, why wasn't that done. So it's a slow process.

22 MADAM CHAIR: What will be the product
23 that the council eventually creates? What do you do at
24 the end of the day? Are you making a recommendation to
25 the Minister?

1 DR. BROZOWSKI: At the end we would
2 recommend the plan after we were satisfied that we had
3 completed all the steps that were necessary, that we
4 thought was a full public participation and I think,
5 you know, what we would consider a reasonable
6 consensus - I'm careful how I use that word - that we
7 would then actually recommend the plan to the Minister.
8 If he accepts it, that's sign off time for us.

9 MR. MARTEL: The timber management plan,
10 then, has to fit within that plan?

11 After you have got all this done then it
12 is back to the drawing board for the timber management
13 plan and how it ties into whatever the recommendations
14 are that are accepted.

15 DR. BROZOWSKI: We would have to follow
16 the overall plan that would be developed for timber and
17 then -- you know, we would have some idea of how much
18 is out there and how much can then be allocated.

19 That's part of the problem of trying to
20 determine that now for the long range because
21 ultimately we are committed to sustainability. I think
22 that's the key to it and it will be interesting to see
23 what the numbers are as this thing develops and falls
24 out given the various land requirements and needs.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Will the plan that you

1 eventually recommended contain a timber management plan
2 component, or will it simply set objectives for and
3 provide information for a timber management plan?

4 DR. BROZOWSKI: Well, we will have within
5 that a long range plan that will be established as part
6 of it, yes.

7 That's why these interim plans are being
8 developed right now. You heard talk about an interim
9 plan. Well, the reason for the interim plan is they
10 are waiting until the comprehensive plan is developed
11 for that area.

12 MR. MARTEL: But you are not developing
13 the timber management plan?

14 DR. BROZOWSKI: It will include -- you
15 know, aside from the objectives, it will certainly
16 include a timber management component, yes, for the
17 long range.

18 MR. MARTEL: With objectives or with an
19 actual basis of a timber management plan as we now
20 understand it?

21 DR. BROZOWSKI: That's the idea. Now, it
22 wouldn't include the year to year. I mean, those are
23 still things that, you know, would have to be worked
24 out, but the idea is to have a long range supply and
25 how much is going to be there, say, over 5 years, 10

1 years, et cetera. That's what the option stage will
2 help us to develop, to see what the numbers are.

3 MADAM CHAIR: So as part of the plan that
4 you will be recommending to the Minister you would have
5 something in it that would look like a five-year timber
6 management plan over a 20-year planning horizon?

7 You would have done the forest inventory
8 that was required to put that plan into place?

9 DR. BROZOWSKI: That's what we're hoping
10 to have. Definitely, a forest inventory that would
11 give a very good idea of it, yes.

12 MADAM CHAIR: And you would have some
13 road planning involved in that and some harvest
14 allocations?

15 DR. BROZOWSKI: Yes, and there obviously
16 will have to be, you know, harvest. Different parts of
17 that would be included as part of it.

18 MADAM CHAIR: One more question. Are the
19 members of your council paid to perform this work?

20 DR. BROZOWSKI: A stipend. I believe
21 that's standard throughout the province, per meeting
22 stipend. We have a permanent office and we have a
23 coordinator established originally or certainly set
24 aside by the former minister.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Once the plan has been

1 developed it would be the intention of the current
2 membership to complete their work and pass on the reins
3 to someone else?

4 DR. BROZOWSKI: Yes. We have a mandate
5 which I believe is 1994, although the mandate is only
6 for, you know, two years at a time, but that's the date
7 that the plan is supposed to be complete or at least
8 established and set in place.

9 Now, I just want to make it clear that
10 the plan is still a guideline. You know, in terms of
11 the actual nitty gritty, there would still be many
12 things that would be worked out because that's the idea
13 of a comprehensive plan.

14 If you look at the former District Land
15 Use Guidelines, well, the plan will probably hopefully
16 have a little more detail than that, but basically it
17 is going to establish the guidelines for the
18 operations.

19 Now, I hope I didn't give you the idea
20 that every operation and every forest allocation is
21 going to be in there because I don't think it is going
22 to be quite that detailed. Sorry if I -- because it is
23 still a comprehensive plan.

24 MR. MARTEL: It's a hybrid.

25 DR. BROZOWSKI: Yes. The detail will

1 depend partly on the kind of feedback and the results
2 that we get and how far, but nothing can be that
3 detailed when you get down to it.

4 So it's still a blueprint for all of
5 those things, but we help that it will set the right
6 direction.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have representation
8 on the council from native communities other than the
9 Teme-Augama Anishnabai?

10 DR. BROZOWSKI: No, we do not have any
11 representation from any of the native communities.

12 Our relationship with the Teme-Augama
13 Anishnabai has been informal. In other words, I think
14 they are into land negotiations and I think they feel
15 very strongly that, you know, that planning can't
16 really can't take place until those negotiations are
17 complete. I think that's their point of view.

18 However, we do have, as I say,
19 discussions with them on an informal basis and some of
20 us have worked -- for instance, you heard about the
21 model forest proposal that went forward. I was a
22 member of the steering committee working with the
23 Teme-Augama Anishnabai as well as the lumber companies
24 that were on there and many other organizations that
25 were there.

1 I have also participated recently in
2 other initiative that the Teme-Augama Anishnabai have
3 started and that is environmental concern on Lake
4 Temagami. Water quality. I have attended a meeting
5 there too and hopefully we will be doing more together
6 of that sort of thing, but those are informal.

7 I am sort of representing CPC there, but
8 I guess you would have to ask them. That is sort of
9 separate from the planning process.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
11 questions for Dr. Brozowski?

12 Yes, sir.

13 MR. LEVAC: My name is Alfred Levac and
14 I'd like to ask the doctor about the last committee
15 that was formed in Temagami and the real reason that
16 this new committee was formed.

17 DR. BROZOWSKI: The real reason that this
18 new committee was formed?

19 MR. LEVAC: Why it was reformed?

20 DR. BROZOWSKI: I think partly the
21 government decided that -- as I said, I think they
22 wanted broader representation.

23 I think for the first while the
24 government wasn't too sure of the Temagami Advisory
25 Council given all of the, you know, hot issues that

1 were flowing around at that time and as they began to
2 look at it I think the government realized that the
3 planning process was important in the area and rather
4 than starting from scratch they at least took a core of
5 people from the Temagami Advisory Council and continued
6 with them and then changed the mandate -- somewhat
7 changed the mandate of the council.

8 In other words, they took away many of
9 the small issues and decision making that was being
10 done previously. They tried to make it more
11 independent and actually the Minister decided that we
12 would have our own office as opposed to -- we were
13 previously housed with the Ministry of Natural
14 Resources. We have our own offices now.

15 MR. MARTEL: Who chaired that first?

16 MR. BROZOWSKI: Dr. John Daniel.

17 MR. MARTEL: Didn't you almost in fact
18 have an agreement that at the last moment fell apart?

19 DR. BROZOWSKI: Yes, that was working
20 group. The working group was -- when the whole
21 Temagami issue boiled over, the working group, as I
22 said, was established from many, many different
23 organizations and groups within the area.

24 They held hearings throughout the region
25 and when they formed the recommendations in that report

1 they, I guess, disagreed over a lot of things and
2 everybody fell out. I think only one or two people
3 agreed to sign it.

4 One of the recommendation was the
5 formation of Temagami Advisory Council that would
6 operate in sort of an advisory capacity to the Minister
7 and, as well, would work with the Ministry of Natural
8 Resources in trying to solve the many problems that
9 were occurring within the area.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

11 Yes, Madam?

12 MS. LARONDE: My name is Mary Laronde. I
13 am a resident of North Bay and a Teme-Augama Anishnabai
14 citizen. I have a question for Dr. Brozowski on the
15 distinctness of the comprehensive planning program unit
16 from the MNR.

17 I'd like to know whether or not the
18 comprehensive planning program is more directly related
19 to the Comprehensive Planning Council or to MNR in the
20 sense that did the council have control over the expert
21 advice they required for their planning decisions?

22 Also, how many -- comprehensive program
23 planning experts are OMNR transfers, and also what's
24 the relationship between OMNR and the council?

25 DR. BROZOWSKI: Well, in terms of --

1 Mary, in terms of who we can, for instance, bring in as
2 far as advice is concerned, it really is an open book.
3 We have a right to bring in anybody we want. Of
4 course, costs being a factor that we do have to take
5 into consideration. We do have a budget and we have to
6 try and work within that. So in that regard, you know,
7 certainly it is open.

8 As far as, you know, the relationship
9 with the OMNR is concerned, one of the things that
10 definitely the Minister established is that we were to
11 work certainly with with the Ministry. He didn't say:
12 Go off and do this on your own. They are the advisory
13 body. So you have to work with the people you are
14 given.

15 The difference is that there certainly is
16 a separate, if you want to call it, planning unit that
17 is being devoted to this process and for the most part
18 there is no question about it, they are Ministry of
19 Natural Resources people.

20 Generally when people have gone
21 elsewhere, to B.C. as an example, several, when new
22 people have been hired the people that have been
23 brought in, and it's usually on a certain contract type
24 basis, obviously the planning program being limited to
25 a certain period of time, then those people for the

1 most part have been MNR people from elsewhere.

2 Sometime young people or people that have
3 had experience or just started to gain experience in a
4 particular area have been brought in to take part in
5 the planning process. Of course, every time they do
6 they start all over which also tends to slow the
7 planning process down.

8 There is nothing you can do when people
9 apply and go to jobs elsewhere and we have lost
10 about -- in the last two or three years I would say
11 about five people, maybe six.

12 MR. LARONDE: Thank you.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Ms.
14 Laronde. It is nice seeing you again this evening.

15 MR. LARONDE: Thank you.

16 Are there any other questions?

17 Yes, sir.

18 MR. SHANK: My name is Michael Shank and
19 I'm from the Sturgeon Falls area. There is a question
20 I would like to ask Dr. Brozowski.

21 Have you got any room in your planning
22 board whatsoever concerning access to that area or is
23 it a tight knit situation that nobody has got access
24 from the south or the southwest corner of that area, or
25 are you going to omit everything out and through the

1 timber which you're trying to save, if you're
2 eventually going to let some timber management in the
3 area?

4 Are these access road that are going
5 going to be made, will they be accessible to the public
6 for recreation or fishing or hunting, or is it just
7 that you're going to leave us out from the south and
8 just leave it some area on your planning board?

9 MR. BROZOWSKI: Maybe just to explain.
10 This is an issue that we are dealing with right now.
11 We are dealing with access into a particular area from
12 the west end of the region and it is a meeting in fact
13 that we are having this Friday in Sturgeon Falls that
14 is going to receive public input from a number of
15 groups that are interested in access in that particular
16 area.

17 Access to the region, to a particular
18 lake in there which opens up to Lake Temagami was
19 closed by the Temagami Advisory Council -- I guess it
20 would be over two years ago. It was illegal access,
21 just to give you a quick run down. It has been brought
22 up again by citizens from that area and we are, again,
23 going to examine it, especially in light of the
24 long-term view because one of the things that we are
25 dealing with in the objectives is access into the area.

1 In other words, we want to see access
2 points developed and access points that can be
3 monitored so we know how many people are going into the
4 area, and we will be looking at all access points.
5 That is something that will eventually show up in the
6 long-range plan.

7 This meeting that he is referring to, we
8 will be listening to presentations and receiving those
9 Friday night as part of the citizen participation
10 program. So we will be there Friday and we welcome
11 your input.

12 MR. SHANK: Thank you.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions.

14 Ms. Blastorah?

15 MS. BLASTORAH: Just one question, Dr.
16 Brozowski. You have spent some time explaining the
17 length of time that's been involved in this process and
18 also the problem of getting, I think you expressed it,
19 bogged down in a lot of detailed level planning
20 decisions.

21 It has been suggested to the Board that
22 the kind of planning that you are talking about,
23 including the development of multiple use objectives
24 and everything right down to that detailed level
25 planning of where roads are going to go, what kind of

1 roads they should be, water crossing locations and so
2 on, should be done as part of the timber management
3 planning process every five years.

4 Do you think that's a feasible
5 suggestion?

6 DR. BROZOWSKI: I think -- you know, you
7 are talking about the timber management plan. I think,
8 like any plan, every five year you are supposed to have
9 a review. It doesn't matter what the plan is. I think
10 a review allows for amendments, changes or whatever to
11 occur.

12 As far as timber management plans, I
13 think that definitely a review would take that into
14 account.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: Just to clarify. I was
16 talking about going back to square one and doing the
17 kind of planning that you are talking about, including
18 development of options for all resources, and looking
19 at those and putting them to the public and going
20 through the kind of exercise that you have been talking
21 about and then going right down to the planning all as
22 part of the same process every five years?

23 DR. BROZOWSKI: No. Absolutely not. I
24 mean, to go through that kind of process every five
25 years I think you would bankrupt either the province or

1 all of us.

2 I think the idea is to establish a solid
3 plan based on full public participation and then
4 certainly every five years that's -- at least from a
5 planning perspective I guess that's what is expected.

6 I know certainly in the new planning
7 commission that has been going on in Ontario they are
8 suggesting that a five-year interval, that's when
9 amendments and changes be made, but that's what it is,
10 amendments and changes, not starting all over every
11 time from scratch.

12 The reason that we're doing that now from
13 scratch is maybe because there wasn't the kind of
14 public participation in the past that should have been
15 there and, of course, new things about the environment
16 that we've all learned in the last 10 years. I mean,
17 things that we either weren't aware of or that we had
18 our eyes shut to.

19 Once that process is completed, then I
20 don't see a need to keep replaying it over and over
21 again.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. That was my
23 only question. Thank you, Dr. Brozowski.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Dr.
25 Brozowski.

1 The Board will now call on Mr. Alfred
2 Levac.

3 ALFRED LEVAC, Sworn

4 MR. LEVAC: Madam Chair, Mr. Martel.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Levac has given us a
6 written presentation and we will assign this Exhibit
7 No. 2173 and it consists of four pages.

8 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2173: Four-page written submission of
9 Alfred Levac.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead.

11 MR. LEVAC: Madam Chair, Mr. Martel, I
12 would like to mention this, that it's not directly to
13 timber management, but it is in the class of the
14 forest.

15 We'd like to mention something about the
16 access and right now I would leave it to one of our
17 members to read the document and then I would like to
18 be directed to the access group for any question and
19 one of us will answer. There are four of us here and
20 one of us will answer those questions.

21 MADAM CHAIR: All right, that's fine.

22 GILLES GUENETTE, Called

23 MR. GUENETTE: Good evening.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Good evening.

25 MR. GUENETTE: Dear Board member, on

1 behalf of the West Nipissing access road I would like
2 to express our appreciation for our presentation here
3 today in order that we may (inaudible) the access road
4 within Temagami.

5 Our sources for the preparation of this
6 document include the Temagami District Land Use
7 Guidelines, 1983, correspondence with the Honourable
8 G.C. Wildman, Minister of Natural Resources, and Dr.
9 John Daniel and a video recording at that concerned
10 area.

11 This has been a very lengthy application
12 process to show that the underprivileged and Temagami
13 resource user are affected by these attempts to limit
14 use of our land and its resource.

15 We are appreciate the new government
16 creating a new advisory capacity with clear
17 representation of our area, but, again, they are only
18 three and we have 900 members with different interests.

19 You must also keep in mind that our
20 population dollar is good as the tourist money. Again,
21 we thank you for your time and consideration.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Merci Beaucoup, Monsieur.

23 MR. MARTEL: Am I right that the access
24 you want to get to is limited?

25 I think it says in here a cottage --

1 patrons of the (inaudible) lodge and three other
2 cottage owners.

3 MR. LEVAC: No, sir.

4 MR. MARTEL: I am just looking at -- go
5 ahead, Alfred, and explain it to me so I can
6 understand.

7 MR. LEVAC: I would like you people to
8 hear this. It's a long process that we've been trying
9 to do with the -- to work out with the Temagami
10 Advisory Council before and we went to the government
11 and we asked him to change that council where they were
12 elected from Temagami. They had only had one elected
13 member on that council before. This is the question I
14 was asking the doctor.

15 So we manage to get the government to
16 change that council and have more repretatives on the
17 southwest side of Lake Temagami, and I would appreciate
18 it you take time to listen to this document that we
19 took from the land use plan permit that they made in
20 1983 and it was never followed.

21 I would appreciate that the public would
22 hear about what's going on.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Levac, does the council
24 presently have a member from your area?

25 MR. LEVAC: Yes, now they have three, but

1 before -- see, all those access that they close and the
2 government paid a lot of money to close them, it was
3 all made underhand. I call that underhand because it
4 was all people from the Temagami side of the lake that
5 done it.

6 Like, we have a meeting this Friday and
7 the only advertise that they made about that meeting to
8 let the people know was only two days. It's going to
9 show tomorrow only that there is a meeting Friday and
10 it has been along like that all the time. So we never
11 had a chance to have input into those decisions.

12 MADAM CHAIR: The situation as it stands
13 is there are three members on the council who represent
14 your area in some way?

15 MR. LEVAC: That's right.

16 MADAM CHAIR: And they are now going to
17 your local area to discuss the situation of the roads?

18 MR. LEVAC: Well, I understand now that
19 new council is on I think a little better than a year
20 and that's the first time we heard about them coming to
21 Sturgeon to have a meeting to hear the people. I would
22 appreciate it if you take time to hear what we're up
23 against. This is part of the timber as well, you know.

24 MADAM CHAIR: We are certainly going to
25 go through this very carefully, the submissions you

1 have given to us.

2 If we have any questions we can send our
3 questions in writing to you, if we have any questions
4 after we digest this material, unless there is
5 something more you wish to tell us now.

6 MR. LEVAC: Well, I would appreciate if
7 the public would hear all that document, you know. The
8 discrimination that the Temagami area done against the
9 southwest side of that lake, and also where the
10 Ministry have allowed roads to be built on private
11 lands, then on to crown land.

12 So now the person that owns the land, he
13 puts a gate, nobody could go, but it's a park for
14 themselves for hunting and fishing. It's
15 discriminating that area. It's terrible what they do
16 to the rest of the people.

17 So that's why I'd like to see that the
18 people will take it and read it and do something about
19 it. That will be very appreciated.

20 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very
21 much, Mr. Levac. Thank you very much.

22 Are you going to read this now?

23 MR. LEVAC: Pardon?

24 MADAM CHAIR: Did you want --

25 MS. BLASTORAHS: I think, Madam Chair,

1 Mr. Levac is concerned that his companion have a chance
2 to read this to the public present here. That's what I
3 understand.

4 MADAM CHAIR: All right, that's fine.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: If we can get the
6 microphones fixed.

7 MR. GUENETTE: The Temagami land use --

8 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, sir, we will
9 just have to get this fixed before you continue.

10 We will take a break now for ten minutes
11 and we will come back to hear you on this matter.

12 ---Recess at 8:20 p.m.

13 ---On resuming at 8:35 p.m.

14 MICHAEL SHANK, Sworn

15 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Michael Shank is going
16 to continue with the presentation from the West
17 Nipissing access group.

18 Please go ahead, Mr. Shank.

19 MR. SHANK: Thank you very much, Ma'am,
20 Mr. Martel.

21 I'd like to elaborate on the situation
22 about the West Nipissing access route. This document
23 or literature was brought forward to put on our docket
24 or number, but now I would like to elaborate.

25 This docket should be used in the future

1 for all across the Province and Ontario for any new
2 road management or any timber that should be extracted
3 from our forests and any access that are brought
4 forward should be accessible for recreation or any
5 future fishermen, anybody that wants to use these
6 access instead of being closed down after the
7 extraction of timber.

8 It should be left open and controlled by
9 the Ministry of Natural Resources to a point that not
10 to really kill all our lakes and take all the fish out,
11 but there could be some guidelines used and these roads
12 are public funds and taxpayers' money was used on those
13 roads and should be accessible in the future after all
14 this extraction of the timber.

15 So now we'll leave it at this and we are
16 going to work it out from our different area. This was
17 planned for a specific area, but it should be across
18 Ontario.

19 Thank you very much for your time. Have
20 a good evening.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
22 Shank.

23 Were there any questions for the West
24 Nipissing access group?

25 (no response)

1 Thank you very much, gentlemen.

2 The Board will now call on Mr. Dwight
3 Fryer who is the President of the Mid-North Forest
4 Industry Alliance.

5 DWIGHT FRYER, Sworn

6 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Fryer has given the
7 Board a written submission of three pages and this will
8 become Exhibit 2174.

9 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2174: Three-page written submission of
10 Dwight Fryer.

11 MR. FRYER: My name is Dwight Fryer and I
12 am the President of the Mid-North Forestry Industry
13 Alliance which was formed approximately one year ago
14 with a membership of companies that hold operations in
15 Sudbury, North Bay and Temagami Districts.

16 The alliance is made up of approximately
17 30 companies that range in size from under 10 employees
18 to over 200 including companies such as Tembec and
19 Grand Forest Products.

20 Basically we would like to present five
21 main points. Point No. 1, boreal forest management
22 cannot be applied to the mixed forest regions of
23 central Ontario; No. 2, the planning process needs to
24 incorporate both the social and economic factors; No.
25 3, MNR must be adequately funded if forest management

1 is to be successful and a healthy industry maintained;
2 No. 4, small industry must have input into the planning
3 process; and No. 5, compensation for industry when the
4 harvest prescription is for non-timber values.

5 I would like to enlarge on those five
6 items. We are finding that the guidelines which are
7 designed for the boreal forest are now being applied to
8 the mixed stands which we have here in the central part
9 of the province.

10 We live in a very unique forest zone
11 which is a transition zone between the Great LakesSt.
12 Lawrence zone to the south and the boreal forest zone
13 to the north. Most of the companies represented by the
14 Forest Industry Alliance may experience all three
15 situations in their licence areas; pure boreal forest
16 stands, pure tolerant hardwood stands and the vast
17 majority that fall in between is mixed stands.

18 The prescriptions used in tolerant
19 hardwood stands and mixed stands are selection,
20 shelterwood or seed tree with a significant timber base
21 left standing after the cut.

22 Many of the wildlife concerns addressed
23 in the boreal prescription are not necessary or at
24 least not as significant in the mixed wood situation.
25 For example, moose corridors in shelterwood stands, we

1 would question this, the need for these shelterwood
2 stands.

3 Another example would be a moose corridor
4 in the boreal type stand when that boreal stand is
5 surrounded with mixed wood stands adjacent to the
6 shelterwood prescription.

7 The second item. We are appalled that
8 the last factors to be considered in the planning
9 process are the economic factors. When prescriptions
10 are currently being written the timber value is the
11 last thing to be considered after all other concerns
12 have been satisfied. We are repeatedly told, and I
13 quote, "we will not compromise good sound silvicultural
14 prescriptions for economic reasons."

15 Industry often has good sound
16 alternatives that will satisfy both needs, but these
17 alternatives are basically ignored. Industry needs to
18 play a major role in forest management planning rather
19 than a minor one.

20 Seldom are planners aware of the economic
21 impact that their decisions will have on local
22 industry. A good example would be a recent blanket
23 policy of 30-metre reserves on all wetlands that was
24 implemented in the two-year interim timber management
25 plan in Temagami.

1 Now, often these type of policies are to
2 console a vocal minority until studies can be made. No
3 study was carried out to evaluate the economic impact
4 that this policy would have on the forest industry.
5 The timber industry must be economically viable or we
6 suffer. Silvicultural prescriptions must address the
7 economics.

8 The whole question -- item No. 3. The
9 whole question of funding needs reviewing. MNR must be
10 adequately funded if forest management is to be
11 successful. Also, how the available funds are spent
12 also needs to be reviewed.

13 The current government cannot afford to
14 plant trees, but has enough money to fund all sorts of
15 special study groups, research projects and other
16 "think tanks" from which much of the information that
17 is gleaned is already available and this now is
18 available from the great amount of professional
19 expertise and knowledge that is found in industry which
20 is free. All they have to do is be asked.

21 Item No. 4. The industry of this area is
22 primarily made up of small companies working on Crown
23 management units rather than forest management
24 agreements. Planning teams need to make sure that
25 small industry has input into the planning process.

1 Small industry is not in a position to absorb what is
2 referred to as, and I quote, "the cost of doing
3 business." Usually the little guy is overlooked in the
4 big picture.

5 If pressure from all interest groups is
6 accepted by government through the EA hearings there
7 will be unnecessary company closures and further
8 unemployment in this part of the province. The little
9 guy is the backbone of the industry in the province and
10 a part of the environment, too.

11 No. 5. More and more the forest is being
12 managed for non-timber values. As previously stated,
13 the last thing being considered is the economics.
14 Industry can in fact harvest stands to facilitate
15 values other than timber, but they have to be
16 economical. If forest companies are harvesting
17 according to a prescription that is designed to benefit
18 many other non-timber fractions, then the forest
19 industry must be compensated.

20 Thank you.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for
22 Mr. Fryer?

23 (no response)

24 Thank you very much.

25 Is Mr. Ron Magee here?

1 RON MAGEE, Sworn

2 MR. MAGEE: Good evening, Madam Chair and
3 Mr. Martel.

4 We have met before in Thunder Bay where I
5 was a member of the Industry wood supply panel talking
6 specifically about the panel board industry as well as
7 wood supply in general from Crown units.

8 Since then as a consultant I have
9 performed services for industry, the Teme-Augama
10 Anishnabai and the Ministry of Natural Resources.

11 The job with the MNR yet to be completed
12 is one I find most interesting. I am a subcontractor
13 on the audit of the boreal forest or perhaps it should
14 be called survey of the boreal forest.

15 You are no doubt aware that it involves
16 looking at and completing the detailed survey of areas
17 that were cut from 1970 to 1985 and not treated. I had
18 the Kirkland Lake and Chapleau District to survey.
19 Chapleau did not get finished because of snowfall. I
20 am looking forward to going back to Chapleau in May and
21 surveying some of the areas that as a forester for the
22 MNR I planned for cutting.

23 I am also a member of the Temagami
24 Comprehensive Planning Council which Roman spoke this
25 evening.

1 My home is just outside of New Liskeard
2 and tonight I am speaking to you as an independent
3 forestry consultant.

4 I started my career in forestry here in
5 the North Bay District 30 years ago. My primary job
6 was scaling mainly white pine in the Martin River area
7 between Temagami and North Bay. I have been fortunate
8 in that I have been able to revisit many of the past
9 cuts.

10 Often when a cut of pine was on a good
11 site tolerant hardwood was already there as a second
12 stand to take over the site. In some areas of shallow
13 soil or gravel, pine was cut and it came back in pine.
14 In other areas, poplar and white birch came back or
15 some type of mixed wood.

16 This leads me to the first point I wish
17 to make. Many of the cuts that have taken place in
18 this area could have been labelled messy, unsightly and
19 a disaster but all now have trees growing on them.

20 I feel this is true in many of the areas
21 cut in the past and that the MNR should investigate
22 these areas and label them as what they are.

23 I'm a little facetious when I say it
24 appears that some districts keep an area in the barren
25 and scattered category if untreated until a new

1 inventory and a recognizable species shows up for the
2 photo interpreter.

3 Another point I wish to make is that the
4 stands in the northern part of the Great Lakes/St.
5 Lawrence Forest region and the southern part of the
6 boreal are extremely diverse - mr. Fryer and I not get
7 together on this - with pockets of pure species within
8 the stands as well stands blending into the next with a
9 not too different FRI description. The FRI certainly
10 cannot be used for reliable planning.

11 I support the use of pre-cut inspections
12 as the MNR is now getting on with. With the pre-cut
13 inspections, a forester, technician, archaeologist, or
14 biologist can prepare and prescribe a -- prepare maps
15 and prescribe specific cutting methods for different
16 areas as well as label areas not to be cut.

17 Such a map is far more meaningful than
18 one of a very large area presumably to be clearcut.
19 One would have to find the detailed information by
20 digging into the text of the annual work schedule.

21 It also follows because of the great
22 diversity of the area that one cannot make
23 generalizations or assumptions. What happens naturally
24 following cutting in one area will not necessarily
25 happen exactly elsewhere.

1 I wish to present some other topics of
2 concern and comment on them briefly with perhaps a
3 recommendation or two.

4 Cutting of all species. In the mixedwood
5 area, often one species is cut with a return pass to
6 pick up another species. If a market exists, I believe
7 the Ministry should get involved in finding a way for
8 that species to get cut and go to a market and not stay
9 in the area and wait for a second pass by a second
10 contractor or a second pass when the person has time to
11 cut it.

12 This leads into another thing, is the
13 time between the cut and treatment. If hardwood stays
14 on the cut and allowed to sucker it becomes very
15 difficult to treat, and also the time between total
16 clearcut and treating can be cut to a minimum. I have
17 seen quite a few times when a year or two elapses
18 between the cutting and the treatment and the brush and
19 unwanted species get invaded and you are forced into
20 doing some type of tending which gets me into the use
21 of herbicides.

22 I support the use of herbicide for
23 tending and site preparation. I worked with a
24 fixed-wing helicopter and ground spraying, certainly
25 the aerial. The helicopter spraying is very effective.

1 It covers the area, it's cost effective and opposed to
2 ground spraying you get away from a lot of hassles and
3 can fit into a certain time window quite often. There
4 is a certain window where the unwanted vegetation
5 should be sprayed and with ground there is a lot of
6 time involved in doing it.

7 The Ministry in some districts has kind
8 of appeased people by going to -- or saying ground
9 spraying is permitted but not aerial spraying. I would
10 think that helicopter spraying is far better than
11 ground spraying. There's professionals doing it, it's
12 done at certain times of the day to avoid drift and it
13 really works. Certainly there has been area spraying.
14 I have seen them. Quite often you wonder why it was
15 sprayed and there's areas where maybe should have been
16 sprayed when they weren't sprayed.

17 Another thing has to do with small
18 operators or DCLs. I think they are important,
19 especially if it comes to low impact logging. However,
20 low impact logging can only be done if it is
21 economical. The person must make a dollar.

22 If size of cuts shrink, it must be
23 watched very closely that it is economical to cut
24 because to -- especially for a larger person to
25 mobilize machinery and move it in, it's very expensive

1 and it could quite often not get the amount of timber
2 off the area to pay for his moving. A smaller person
3 with a lower overhead could presumably operate smaller
4 areas if there was access, the cut was a reasonable
5 size and there was products there.

6 Another thing I would like to comment on
7 is rewarding the forestry field staff particularly in
8 the MNR. Often a particular unit is good because a
9 forester or a technician has stayed on that area for a
10 long time and not joined the administrative zoo, and
11 also trying to keep the administrators, beaucrats and
12 politicians from interfering with on-the-ground
13 forestry.

14 Record keeping. I find the Ministry's
15 record keeping of past operations is very poor. Areas
16 are partial cut and rescheduled by the forester at a
17 time for a follow-up cut, yet there is turn-over in
18 staff and that particular area is labelled as just any
19 other piece of forest. Maybe it has been improved or
20 it had a past cut.

21 Just in Temagami this past year on the
22 comprehensive planning tour we were shown a piece of
23 forest that was being -- some tending operations. The
24 Ministry didn't know whether it was planted or not. It
25 certainly looked planted to me.

1 The final thing I wish to comment on is
2 the guidelines. I think guidelines should be
3 guidelines and not the rule. Quite often there is
4 times when it would make more sense not to follow a
5 rigid 30 metre, but maybe go to the height of the hill,
6 whether it's 20 metres or perhaps 40 metres.

7 Also, road location. Quite often a road
8 can be located in an area where maybe the guidelines
9 would say it shouldn't, but it would be far safer and
10 perhaps prevent erosion.

11 That's all I have.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
13 Magee.

14 Are there any questions for Mr. Magee
15 this evening?

16 (no response)

17 Thank you very much, Mr. Magee.

18 The Board will now call on Liz Van
19 Amelsfoort.

20 LIZ VAN AMELSFOORT, Sworn

21 MS. VAN AMELSFOORT: My name is Liz Van
22 Amelsfoort. I am here on behalf of NORTHCARE.
23 NORTHCARE represents a coalition of organizations,
24 municipalities, businesses and individuals. Our
25 objectives include public education and awareness of

1 Crown land issues and the conservation of this land as
2 a viable, social and economic entity for the benefit of
3 future generations.

4 The timber management planning process
5 provides opportunities for public input at many stages.
6 No matter where you live in Ontario, the process
7 permits you to have your say in the timber management
8 plan.

9 The views and concerns of a person
10 residing in Hamilton who may spend two weeks every year
11 vacationing in the North Bay area is afforded the same
12 weight as those of a person living and working in the
13 area.

14 We see a real danger in non-local
15 residents supporting single uses without consideration
16 for the ramifications of their position. We would like
17 to avoid situations where benefits accrue to a small
18 non-local group of people with limited vested interest
19 in the northern communities affected.

20 There have already been guidelines
21 established for the provision of local habitats for
22 flora and fauna. The concerns of the human population
23 must be heard as well. Perhaps it will become
24 necessary to have the Ontario Federation of Anglers and
25 Hunters add humans to its list of featured, highly

1 valued species.

2 In those cases where members of the
3 community do not agree to compromise within the scope
4 of the timber management plan, the final decision must
5 be made at the local level.

6 Managers within the MNR must be managers.
7 Consultants, perhaps, to users of the general public at
8 the outset and during the process, but in the end
9 decision making must rest with them as well as
10 accountability.

11 If everyone but no one is responsible for
12 forest management the system will not work for
13 everyone.

14 NORTHCARE believes in the concept of
15 multiple use. Competing demands for forests are and
16 have been sufficiently compatible to be combined.

17 A cabinet minister communicated to us in
18 response to a request for endorsement of NORTHCARE's
19 multiple use week in northern Ontario that the
20 provincial government did not support the concept of
21 multiple use. Rather, integrated resource management
22 would form the basis of government policy.

23 Judging from these comments as well as
24 the reality of never shrinking land base on which
25 timber activities are allowed, we see the trend; that

1 is, to reserve large areas of forest from timber
2 activities and instead of providing for many uses
3 within an area we set up many areas of single use more
4 often than not at the expense of economic activities
5 such as timber harvesting.

6 In reality, before, during and after
7 timber harvesting forest areas continue to provide
8 other benefits besides the flow of timber

9 We speak today as though forests in which
10 harvesting operations have taken place have somehow
11 suspended the capacity to provide other benefits for
12 other users. In reality, quite the opposite can be and
13 has been the case where timber activities have served
14 as a positive agent of change in the enhancement of
15 wildlife habitat and have provided access for tourism,
16 recreation and wildlife experience.

17 The 1989 National Survey of Canadian
18 Public Opinion on Forestry Issues referred to earlier
19 in these these proceedings highlights the fact that
20 very few Canadians are aware of the reality of multiple
21 use.

22 The trend of supporting single use under
23 the guise of sustainability development is becoming
24 more and more the norm. It appears that previously
25 implicit considerations of non-timber values have and

1 will continue to evolve into formal and complicated
2 components of the timber management plan.

3 In response to that trend, we must insist
4 that the Ministry develop a planning model which
5 incorporates economic and social factors. Social and
6 economic decision models are already being used in
7 other parts of North America. The survival of some
8 northern communities could depend upon it.

9 The MNR in applying its mandate of
10 sustainable development to land use and resource
11 management planning must consider social, environmental
12 and economic factors in a fully integrated way. After
13 all, a truly integrated plan considers all the factors
14 and a true manager nine times out of ten will give the
15 appropriate weight to each of those factors.

16 It is hoped that by this time many
17 individuals and organizations have stressed to the
18 Board the urgency of having a system in place and
19 getting on with constructive activity. We spend far
20 too much time, money and energy in activities which
21 intentionally or not delay and avoid decisions.

22 This morning, CBC radio covered the story
23 of this spring's cutbacks on tree planting. We must
24 give away our trees because we cannot afford to plant
25 them, although we have somehow found the money to fund

1 at least five new policy panels on everything from old
2 growth to endangered spaces. Unfortunately, the
3 endangered spaces study not include the endangered
4 places we already know about, towns and communities in
5 northern Ontario.

6 The proceedings of this Board which have
7 been ongoing for several years now will result in
8 failure or success. How do we define success? A
9 system which recognizes the legitimacy of timber
10 activities, provides for the social and economic
11 concerns and condition of human communities and the
12 timely resolution of user conflicts on a local level.

13 How do we define failure? A system which
14 treats timber activities only as a necessary evil and a
15 planning process which eliminates accountability and
16 the exercise of common sense and decision making.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Ms.
18 Van Amelsfoort.

19 Are there any questions?

20 Yes, sir?

21 MR. WIWCHAR: My name is Larry Wiwchar.
22 I am concerned about -- I know that in many
23 organizations at this time are under financial
24 constraints and having problems raising funds and I
25 was recently in receipt of a solicitation from an

1 organization.

2 I am wondering if you could give us some
3 background on how viable your organization is now?
4 Have you had recent board meetings? Are your finances
5 good?

6 MS. VAN AMELSFOORT: Are you talking
7 about NORTHCARE, sir?

8 MR. WIWCHAR: Yes.

9 MS. VAN AMELSFOORT: Well, perhaps I can
10 talk to you about that after the hearing tonight. I
11 guess we are behind time already and we want to stick
12 to the environmental assessment issues, but I will be
13 pleased to talk to you after the meeting.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, sir? Was there
15 another question?

16 (no response)

17 All right, thank you very much.

18 Ms. Van Amelsfoort has given us a written
19 submission to which is attached a letter as well and we
20 will make this three-page submission Exhibit 2175.

21 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2175: Three-page submission of
22 Liz Van Amelsfoort.

23 MADAM CHAIR: The last speaker we have
24 scheduled for this evening is Ms. Viki Mather from
25 Wahnapiatae.

1 VIKI MATHER, Sworn

2 MS. MATHER: I could spend well into
3 tomorrow just commenting on the things I have heard
4 today, but I won't do that because the presentation
5 that I prepared is much more interesting.

6 However, this one small note. Many
7 speakers today have talked of interest groups as though
8 there is no overlap between the interest of the groups.
9 Personally, I belong to most of the interest groups
10 that have been mentioned tonight. I'm also a member of
11 the district advisory committee in Sudbury where a
12 number of people from the interest groups mentioned
13 also sit, and I'm happy to report that we have had many
14 lively discussions and, for the most part, we still
15 come out of the meetings talking on friendly terms.

16 I think that perhaps the Board could --
17 if they could look into some of these meetings that we
18 have they might find that there is more agreement than
19 disagreement between some of the groups.

20 In the four years that you've been
21 hearing testimony I expect that you have learned much
22 more than I about the reasons behind what I'm going to
23 say tonight ecosystems, diversity, et cetera. I hope I
24 will be able to bring new ideas and insight as to how
25 this can be achieved.

1 My report will be brief, but I hope you
2 will give these ideas long thought and ensure that they
3 are incorporated into the terms and conditions of
4 future timber management in Ontario. If you do find
5 the ideas interesting and would like more specific
6 information, please feel free to contact me.

7 I would like to start by reading a little
8 story. There is an (inaudible) tale about a village
9 where the gardens and the hunting had become
10 unreliable. The people resolved to find a new place.
11 All but one of the scouting parties returned with
12 unfavorable reports.

13 The good report was hard to believe. It
14 told of a land rich in forest, clearings, game and
15 fish. The only disadvantage was that this region was
16 the home of the wolves. The people ignored warnings
17 that they had not heard anyone speak on behalf of the
18 wolves and they moved the village.

19 At first everything was exactly as
20 promised. The clearings produced fine crops of beans,
21 squash and corn. There was game and fish in plenty,
22 but soon the wolves began to prowl closer and closer.
23 The people tried various ways to make peace with the
24 wolves. They put out food, kept watch, tried not to
25 interfere. Nothing worked. The wolves become bolder

1 and bolder.

2 At length, so much energy was used to
3 keep off the wolves that there was not enough energy to
4 tend the gardens and hunt. The people were forced to
5 move again.

6 From this experience these people learned
7 a lesson. Thereafter, whenever an important decision
8 had to be made one of the elders would rise in council
9 and ask: Tell me my sisters, tell me my brothers, who
10 speaks for wolf?

11 I would not be so bold as to presume to
12 speak for wolf this evening, but I hope that we can
13 keep wolf in mind as we go through these proceedings.

14 What I'm going to talk about tonight are
15 roadless areas and wilderness. In many ways they are
16 the same thing. I will present a plan to establish
17 roadless areas in Ontario.

18 I will start by showing you a map of
19 Ontario which anyone can pick up for free at any
20 tourist site anywhere in Ontario. This is southern
21 Ontario, and as you might imagine most of the roads
22 have been left off of this map. Here is northern
23 Ontario which, again, most of the roads have been left
24 off this map, but you can see there is a great
25 difference between the developed land and the partially

1 developed land.

2 The encroaching development is a
3 tremendous pressure that's coming hereto especially
4 when it is seen in the long-run, a hundred years or so.
5 Imagine what this map will look like a hundred years
6 from now or what it looked like a hundred years ago.

7 The pace of development is exponential.
8 It's overwhelming. We must work now to protect
9 wildlife areas because we will not have the opportunity
10 to do so in the future. For example, currently the
11 Ministry of Natural Resources tells me there are 39,000
12 kilometres of bush roads in northern Ontario, but this
13 does not count the roads that they have abandoned but
14 are still used by the general public.

15 I have taken a 1985 map that shows the
16 area between Sudbury and Temagami and I have coloured
17 in the roads. Unfortunately, it is a 1985 map and I
18 don't have all the roads, particularly in the Temagami
19 area. I was on some of those roads last fall, but I
20 don't recall exactly where they are so they are not
21 entirely coloured in on here.

22 I have marked the roads one kilometre on
23 either side to demonstrate that what would be
24 considered by most to be endless wild lands are in
25 reality already heavily developed. As a resident of

1 this area, I'm afraid of what this map might look like
2 ten years from today.

3 Sudbury is on this corner and Lake
4 Temagami is up in this corner. The one kilometre is a
5 designation. I decided one kilometre either side of
6 the road would give an impression of where the impacts
7 would be most heavily in relation to where the roads
8 have been built. I will refer to this again later on
9 in my presentation.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Are you going to be leaving
11 this map with us, Ms. Mather?

12 MS. MATHER: Yes, I will. It has my
13 address too if you need it.

14 MADAM CHAIR: All right. We will give
15 this map an exhibit number as well and this will become
16 Exhibit 2176.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, just for the
18 record, could we get the scale of that map put in as
19 part of the exhibit.

20 MS. MATHER: It is the Capreol map.
21 1:100,000.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

23 MADAM CHAIR: It is an MNR map from the
24 provincial series.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

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1 an undeveloped landscape, and when practiced throughout
2 the area of the undertaking for this Class EA the
3 roadless areas will protect pockets of wild places
4 where all living things may continue to exist without
5 disruption.

6 Where can a person go to experience the
7 purity of nature? Where can we go to experience the
8 relationship of species within a natural environment?

9 People who seek the pristine experience
10 of an undisturbed landscape are not represented by
11 interest groups. For the most part, their desire is
12 simply to spend what time they can in the midst of
13 nature. They are solitary people.

14 For instance, I know a good many hunters
15 who choose to get as far from a crowded bush road as
16 they can during a moose hunt each fall. They seek an
17 experience where they can work for prize. They will
18 portage, paddle and pack into an area where very few
19 other people will go. If they succeed in their hunt,
20 they will pack, paddle and portage their moose many
21 miles to bring it out of the bush.

22 They seek an experience which will make
23 them rely on their tracking skills. Their careful
24 hearing, sight and smell make them sweat and give them
25 the satisfaction of having worked with nature within a

1 landscape unscarred by modern mankind.

2 Where will they find this experience in
3 the year 2000, just eight years from now? They are
4 generally reclusive people. They do not come out to
5 meetings like these, they don't join lobby groups or
6 hunting clubs. They love nature and solitude and their
7 needs must be considered.

8 Roadless areas will serve to provide for
9 nature as well as for people. Although they provide a
10 place for people to experience an undeveloped
11 landscape, more importantly these areas allow natural
12 processes to unfold without excessive interference.

13 Some may say that our park system
14 provides for the needs I have outlined here. I wish it
15 were true. The parks have their own problems. The
16 tremendous public pressure to experience wilderness is
17 focused in places like Kilarney and Quetico. The
18 result is overuse. Too many people in too small an
19 area.

20 Parks are limiting in their allowed uses
21 and must be further limited by quotas for those seeking
22 the allowed uses. My plan would have the effect of
23 allowing present non-developed areas to retain their
24 traditional uses; hiking, canoeing, hunting, fishing,
25 trapping, bird watching, wildlife habitat. Only

1 development would be banned.

2 Designated roadless areas do not
3 significantly change land use. They can significantly
4 offer protection to forest and lake communities by the
5 simple exclusion of roads.

6 I hope that at some point during these
7 hearings you have been introduce to the studies done by
8 Chris Maser on the Interrelation of Species in the
9 Forest Environment. For instance, that the squirrel
10 can be a key player in tree growth because he eats a
11 certain fungus and will scatter the spores from the
12 fungus throughout the forest in his droppings. These
13 spores will grow and bear an essential symbiotic
14 relationship to benefit the trees.

15 It is unfortunate that no one has a full
16 and complete understanding of the part each and every
17 species plays in the life of our natural landscape from
18 the micro-organisms to the moose.

19 Hopefully, natural science inventories
20 will become an important and common part of forest
21 management in the future. However, in order for these
22 studies to even be possible in the future we must
23 ensure that a great many and diverse natural areas
24 continue to thrive undisturbed for today and especially
25 for our future.

1 The 5--and 20-year timber management
2 plans do not even come close to approximating the
3 industrial rotation age for our northern Ontario
4 commercial species.

5 Where is there any concern for long-term
6 planning within the Ministry of Natural Resources'
7 documentation? Timber management is a very long-term
8 commitment. There must be a 100-year plan as well.

9 Where will the roads be in 100 years?
10 Where will the natural forests be?

11 Looking at current development rates
12 where some five-year plans call for the construction of
13 150 kilometres of primary and secondary roads it seems
14 there will be no place to go. No place to escape from
15 the disturbance -- from the dominance of our species
16 and no place for nature to be natural.

17 In my dream world I envision four levels
18 of development-free areas. First of all are the very
19 large wilderness areas, those which I would consider to
20 be those lands which are now uneconomical to develop.

21 I have a copy of Canada's Forest Strategy
22 which is a preliminary document that I guess they will
23 be taking to Rio, and in this document they tell me
24 that there is 453 million hectares of forests in
25 Canada.

1 -Commercial forests encompass only 209
2 million of these hectares and of those 209 million
3 hectares only 112 million hectares are managed for
4 timber production, leaving 97 million hectares of
5 supposedly commercial forests inaccessible and
6 unallocated because they are just uneconomic to
7 develop. These are the areas that I would like to see
8 taken and put into the very large wilderness areas for
9 our future.

10 The next category would be a little bit
11 smaller. These I think are somewhat represented by our
12 wilderness parks in Ontario today. They are large
13 areas, for the most part they're roadless and they ban
14 development of all kinds. I think those are very
15 important. What we need to do with those parks that we
16 have today is to give them stronger protection.

17 Then we get into the area that I'm going
18 to elaborate on in a minute and those are the roadless
19 areas. These are sort of small areas that are very
20 localized, hopefully will be very abundant and,
21 therefore, very diverse.

22 Then there are the smaller areas that
23 receive protection already under the areas of concern
24 and some inoperable areas in the forest where a logging
25 company might not be able to get to the top of a ridge.

1 It is always happening when we go on some of these
2 field trips and they say: Well, we can't get up there,
3 we are just going to have to leave that stuff and we
4 all sort of smile and say: That's good. I am glad
5 there are some things being left behind.

6 My roadless area proposal is that 5 to 10
7 per cent of each management unit would be designated
8 roadless to allow for perpetual traditional uses of
9 hunting, fishing, trapping, canoeing, hiking, wildlife
10 study and so on in a setting undisturbed by development
11 and motorized impacts.

12 Each unit manager will do a roadless area
13 survey to discover those places where roads have not
14 been built. At least one area of significant size with
15 a minimum of five kilometre radius where possible will
16 be designated as a roadless area. If no such area
17 remains on a management unit, efforts will be made to
18 remove old growth which are no longer needed for timber
19 purposes. Roads in these selected areas will be
20 scarified, planted with local native species and made
21 impassable to all motorized traffic.

22 Human activities permitted in the
23 roadless area will include all such traditional uses
24 which occurred before the roadless area was designated.

25 Some winter logging might be considered

1 in a roadless area provide that the silvicultural
2 prescription favours natural regeneration. Any
3 proposal to harvest timber within a roadless area would
4 require consensus from a local citizens' committee.
5 Again, winter logging only. No roads to be built.

6 Once the few remaining areas are located
7 it would be easy to identify a number of natural and
8 significant values. If we look at the map that I have
9 provided, there is quite obviously in the centre of it
10 a large area that has no roads. It has an average
11 radius of about seven kilometres. It contains the
12 watershed for Donald Lake, a small portion of the
13 Chinigouchi (phoen) River system and the watershed for
14 various small makes to the north which feed into the
15 Chinigouchi system. It is bordered on the east by the
16 Sturgeon River.

17 Within this area are one of the most
18 northerly sugar bushes in Ontario, significant and
19 unique glacial and other geological features,
20 significant wetlands, a number of unusual plant
21 communities for this area, cliffs, waterfalls, pools.
22 It's a very rough landscape.

23 It contains an ancient aboriginal travel
24 route. There are pictographs found just outside of the
25 area. There are historical artifacts of the old

1 logging days from when they ran everything down the
2 river, the dams, et cetera, and there are a great
3 variety of forest species and age class.

4 Human activities currently include
5 hunting, fishing, trapping, several popular canoe
6 routes, wildlife observation, limited boating and
7 skidooing. For the most part, no logging activities
8 are currently proposed within the 5- and 20-year plans.

9 One of the really nice things about my
10 plan is that as these areas are found on the maps it
11 will be very quickly seen that the reason there are no
12 roads into these areas is because they are very
13 difficult to get into. I would like to keep them that
14 way.

15 I would like to suggest that each area
16 forester draw such a map to discover the roadless areas
17 within his jurisdiction, take that information and
18 immediately establish an area of concern. If this can
19 be accomplished throughout Ontario we may, indeed, have
20 a chance of maintaining natural forest ecosystems for
21 our future.

22 Thank you.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Ms.
24 Mather.

25 You referred early in your remarks to the

1 work of Mr. Chris Maser. In fact, he was brought as a
2 witness before us by Forests for Tomorrow. So we had
3 the pleasure of listening to Mr. Maser make his
4 comments in person.

5 MS. MATHER: Good.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for
7 Ms. Mather?

8 Yes, sir?

9 Mr. Shank?

10 MR. SHANK: Yes. I would like to address
11 you personally. It seems that your roads, your
12 ecosystems that you're talking about is that you want
13 to turn the country into all provincial parks or to an
14 area that --

15 MS. MATHER: Excuse me, sir. I said
16 quite clearly that these were not to be parks. These
17 were to be areas kept from roads and development
18 specifically to protect the traditional uses that this
19 land has, particularly in fact I listed hunting
20 fishing, trapping.

21 MR. SHANK: Yes. I do understand, but we
22 do have parks already that there is no road access.

23 MS. MATHER: But in the parks you can't
24 hunt, you can't get your boats into a lot of the parks.

25 What I'm proposing are areas where you

1 can boat, hunt and get your boat into if you want to
2 work on it.

3 MR. SHANK: I do understand what you're
4 trying to say, but we're young, we're strong. What
5 happens to the people when they get to be 65, 70, 75,
6 they can't go in anymore?

7 So, I mean, we've got a flavour of age
8 groups from the age of five year olds right up to 95
9 years old. You just can't put a certain group of
10 people in an age group and then just abolish the rest
11 of the older people that needs transportation to get
12 into these areas to do bird watching.

13 MS. MATHER: I think that the 39,000
14 kilometres of roads that the Ministry admits to
15 maintaining at present, in addition to uncounted
16 kilometres of roads that are not maintained and still
17 used can meet the needs of those who are not physically
18 capable of getting into areas.

19 As my map very clearly shows, it is very
20 easy to get into a lot of areas. The only lake on that
21 map that you cannot easily get a motor boat into is
22 Donald Lake. It is in the centre of the roadless area
23 and the only fish in it are perch that are about an
24 inch and a half long. We are very happy to see that it
25 is recovering from acid rain, but I don't think the

1 fishermen need it.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Levac?

3 MR. LEVAC: I will like to ask if the
4 department of forestry opened the road, would you agree
5 to leave that road open?

6 If they gate it, as it is now, and it is
7 maintained only for special people that have the keys
8 to get in there. We seen that in many places, even in
9 your district, coming from Sudbury into the tourist
10 camp, they lock it and you can't go through there.
11 It's maintained for special people, for only a certain
12 amount of people and this is done all the way through
13 that district.

14 Is that what you like to see, just for
15 particular people?

16 MS. MATHER: Actually, I'm a very
17 proponent of multiple use. I think that that includes
18 protecting some small areas for people who don't drive
19 vehicles.

20 Considering that those people who do
21 drive them have at least 39,000 kilometres of
22 maintained bush roads in Ontario, I don't see the
23 problem with locking up maybe one or two or even five
24 per cent of those roads to protect the uses that the
25 gate was intended to protect.

1 MR. MARTEL: Can I ask you a question.
2 Are you considering -- I think the Wildland League is
3 talking about setting 12 per cent aside.

4 Are you talking about the same 5 to 10
5 per cent or is this an additional 12 per cent?

6 MS. MATHER: This five to 10 per cent may
7 well be included within 12 per cent protected areas.
8 Personally I think the 12 per cent number is far too
9 low, but it depends on how you are defining what
10 protection is.

11 These areas would certainly, I think,
12 fall within that 12 per cent that some groups are
13 falling for, but it certainly would not be all of it.

14 I think that we need a system, as I
15 mentioned, on the four levels of very, very large
16 wilderness areas which I think could easily be
17 established in non-operational areas.

18 The provincial park system which we
19 already have yet needs strengthening, the roadless
20 areas, which I suggested tonight, and the areas of
21 concern and inoperable areas that we already have
22 today.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Levac?

24 MR. LEVAC: I would suggest that if the
25 roads are gated or made impassable for any vehicle that

1 were built with the tax dollar, I would suggest that
2 hunting and fishing, anybody can go there or everything
3 should be closed to the public. Hunting and fishing
4 should be closed as well.

5 So this way nobody would have access. A
6 very small amount of people would have access and the
7 others can't go. This is my beef about the whole
8 thing.

9 MS. MATHER: Okay. You talk about
10 sharing the resource and what I would like to get
11 across tonight is that, yes, we do need to share the
12 resource, but what we are doing is we're asking for you
13 to share too.

14 MR. LEVAC: Yes. I certainly would like
15 to share, but the right way, not in discrimination way.

16 Like, I would also mention this again,
17 that if you are going to have a few people to go
18 through that land, have the access, and then the others
19 has to pay to go into there, I don't believe in that.
20 I believe that the hunting and fishing should be
21 completely out, not own for a few only. This is my
22 belief.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Levac.

24 Are there any other questions for Ms.
25 Mather?

1 Yes, Ms. Van Amelsfoort?

2 MS. VAN AMELSFOORT: I have two
3 questions.

4 You spoke about the Donald Lake area and
5 the evidence of logging activities you found there, yet
6 you exclude it from your list of traditional
7 activities. How does one go about being classed as a
8 traditional activity?

9 MS. MATHER: Well, actually I didn't
10 excluded logging. I suggested that any logging that
11 occurred in these areas be roadless as it was a hundred
12 years ago when these structures were built.

13 MS. VAN AMELSFOORT: You have obviously
14 spent quite a bit of time and effort on this. Have you
15 quantified the amount of land base that will be removed
16 from any activity that required roads?

17 MS. MATHER: No, I haven't calculated,
18 but I'm hoping that we can get 5 to 10 per cent.

19 MS. VAN AMELSFOORT: Can you give me a
20 number that that relates to in terms of square
21 kilometres?

22 MS. MATHER: That would be 5 to 10 per
23 cent of the area of the undertaking in this case, 5 to
24 10 per cent of each management unit which would be the
25 equivalent of 5 to 10 per cent of each district and 5

1 to 10 per cent of Ontario.

2 MS. VAN AMELSFOORT: Do you feel that
3 this is a significant portion of that land base? You
4 mentioned earlier that you thought it actually wasn't
5 enough.

6 MS. MATHER: If you look at my map -- as
7 I say, I'm not familiar with this area, so I don't know
8 where the roads are in here. I know there are more
9 roads because we were on a field trip on them in the
10 fall. So I will just fold that area aside.

11 Look at this area. I expect in another
12 five years that this is all going to be filled in.
13 Certainly within the next 10 or 15 years all of this
14 area is going to be filled in, and I don't really see
15 the need to fill in this entire map with red lines.

16 MS. VAN AMELSFOORT: Okay. You did
17 mention earlier that the red lines represent a
18 kilometre on either side of the road or...

19 MS. MATHER: Yes.

20 MS. VAN AMELSFOORT: From the centre line
21 of the road?

22 MS. MATHER: A kilometre on either side
23 of the road.

24 MS. VAN AMELSFOORT: And you said that
25 was an arbitrary thing that you used?

1 MS. MATHER: Yes, it is. Actually, you
2 can hear the sounds of the skidoos going by from about
3 five or six miles away, and one skidoo going by
4 probably wouldn't matter, but what happens is you get
5 7- or 800 skidoos going by in a day and I think that
6 that has got to have a tremendous impact on the
7 wildlife that is trying to eke out a living in the
8 middle of winter.

9 Now, I'm not speaking at all against
10 skidoo trails. I think skidoo trails are the best
11 thing that has happened to us in northern Ontario
12 because it is keeping the skidoos in one area instead
13 of having them go everywhere, but that's not what we
14 are talking about tonight anyway.

15 We are talking about timber management
16 and hopefully trying to set aside a little bit of space
17 where nature can do what nature does without our
18 meddling.

19 MS. VAN AMELSFOORT: Actually, I think
20 nature can do what nature does in areas where other
21 things happen that you might assume aren't compatible
22 with those things.

23 I would just like to -- it would be
24 interesting if you are able to take a specific
25 management unit and use your 5 to 10 per cent and

1 quantify the land base that would be removed from
2 operations requiring roads.

3 MS. MATHER: I'm not removing any uses
4 from these lands.

5 MS. VAN AMELSFOORT: You said they would
6 be roadless. Therefore, any activity requiring the use
7 of a road would not be allowed. Am I not following
8 you?

9 MS. MATHER: Actually, there are so few
10 activities that require roads I don't see the problem.

11 MS. VAN AMELSFOORT: So few activities
12 that require roads. So, for instance, current logging
13 operations or, as the gentleman mentioned earlier,
14 those people who are unable to physically get into an
15 area by walking or canoeing, they would be excluded; am
16 I correct?

17 MS. MATHER: Yes, as am I excluded from a
18 great deal of this country because I can't afford to go
19 there. I would love to go up to the barren lands, but
20 I can't afford it.

21 There are a lot of exclusions. We are
22 just going to have to live with the fact that everybody
23 can't do everything anywhere.

24 MS. VAN AMELSFOORT: I agree. Once
25 again, I would be interested if you do take the time to

1 take a specific management unit and quantify the area
2 that you would consider to be set aside for a roadless
3 area.

4 MS. MATHER: A minimum of 5 per cent for
5 the roadless areas.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions for Ms.
7 Mather?

8 (no response)

9 All right. Thank you very much.

10 MS. MATHER: Thank you.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Did you want to leave any
12 of that material with us? You referred to it and we
13 have it on the written record.

14 MS. MATHER: I will leave a copy of the
15 Wildlands News with you from winter 1991 and I will
16 leave it open to the page called "Algonquin Rails and
17 Roads, How Many Are Too Many?"

18 MADAM CHAIR: This is from the Wildlands
19 League?

20 MS. MATHER: Yes.

21 MADAM CHAIR: We did have presentations
22 from them on their endangered spaces program. I don't
23 know if we have that particular document or not.

24 MS. MATHER: This document gives a
25 reference by R.F. Noss, "Wilderness Recovery - Thinking

1 Big in Restoration Ecology." I will also give you a
2 copy of that article.

3 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you. We
4 will give that an exhibit number. 2177.

5 MS. MATHER: The Wildlands News is Volume
6 23, No. 4, winter 1991.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Would you like
8 us to make a copy of this and give you back the
9 document?

10 We will assign both these exhibits the
11 same number, Exhibit 2177. The article in the Wildland
12 News is by Tim Gray on pages 7 and 8; and the second
13 article referred to by Ms. Mather is authored by Mr.
14 Noss published in the Environmental Professional in
15 1991, Volume 13, pages 225 to 234 and the title of that
16 article is Wilderness Recovery - Thinking Big in
17 Restoration Ecology.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps, Madam Chair,
19 just for the record we can make those 2177A and B.

20 MADAM CHAIR: A will be the article in
21 the Wildland News and 2177B will be the Noss article.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: It is just the one
23 article out of that Wildland News that is going to be
24 the exhibit or is it going to be the entire document?

25 MADAM CHAIR: Just the one article.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. So pages 7 and 8?

2 MADAM CHAIR: That's right.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

4 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2177A: Article in the Wildland News by
5 Tim Gray on pages 7 and 8.

6 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2177B: Article entitled Wilderness
7 Recovery - Thinking Big in
Restoration Ecology, authored by
Mr. Noss.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: One more housekeeping
9 matter before we conclude this evening, Madam Chair.
10 If I could just ask you to reserve an exhibit number
11 for the affidavit in relation to notice of this
12 hearing.

13 MADAM CHAIR: We will give that Exhibit
14 No. 2178.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: That will be an affidavit
16 of Karen Symons dated today, which is April 7th, in
17 relation to both the newspaper and mail notices for the
18 North Bay community hearing.

19 For the information of the Board, 2,487
20 individual mailed notices were sent in relation to this
21 specific hearing.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.

23 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2178: Affidavit of Karen Symons dated
24 April 7th, 1992 re notice of
hearing in North Bay.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Is there anyone else in the

1 audience tonight who wants to speak to the Board?

2 Yes, sir?

3 MR. LAWRENCE: My name is John Lawrence
4 from the Ontario Silvicultural Contractors Association.
5 I spoke this morning.

6 I don't want to go too late with this
7 because I know it is getting late, but there were a
8 couple of issues raised by Mr. Martel, a couple of
9 areas of concern that I thought I wanted to address.
10 In my talk this morning I probably went too fast or I
11 didn't explain it very well.

12 When Mr. Tomchick was speaking you
13 referred to the article this morning on CBC about the
14 seedling cutbacks and you raised two areas of concern.
15 One in terms of, if the harvest levels have gone back
16 should we not be planting less; and secondly, the level
17 of funding has to come from somewhere. How are we
18 supposed to do this in times of economic constraint.

19 I guess I would like to make three
20 points. First of all, the level of funding for forest
21 renewal in the province has always been inadequate,
22 even up until 1991 when we started to see a real
23 downturn in the level of harvest. In 1991 it is
24 estimated that the level of harvest went down by 20 per
25 cent and still at that point the funding was

1 inadequate.

2 Some might argue that at that point it
3 may have actually been reaching the point where it
4 was -- what was required, but I would suggest that it
5 was still inadequate.

6 Thirdly, the issue of where funding comes
7 from for forest renewal activities. I would hope that
8 the Board would take it that timber management has to
9 take as one of its premises that it is going to ensure
10 forest renewal where timber activities take place.

11 So the money that comes out of the forest
12 products industry in Ontario both goes to federal
13 governments and provincial governments. That is the
14 money that is used for forest renewal. So that money
15 is there and it is just a question of whether it comes
16 out of general revenue again or whether it gets
17 siphoned off other programs.

18 That's one of the key issues for all of
19 us in the forest industry, is some sort of secure
20 funding for forest renewal and timber management
21 activities.

22 MR. MARTEL: If the amount of funding
23 that's received in tax and so on from the forest
24 industry is considerably less than that already
25 expended in regeneration and so on, that's why I raised

1 the question, where does the funding come from.

2 I mean, all the funds in the province go
3 to the Consolidated Revenue Fund now and I simply asked
4 the question, if you are spending more than you are
5 taking in now in these times of constraints where do
6 you get it because everybody says the same thing?

7 It doesn't matter whether it is forestry.
8 That's the difficulty. It's the 300,000 people on
9 welfare in Toronto, and my colleague told me this
10 morning that 49 per cent of the families are father
11 led. It used to be in Toronto that most of the
12 families on welfare were mother-led families. Today I
13 was amazed to find that out. I gave her the figure 70
14 and it is now only 51 per cent.

15 So, again, you have got a billion dollar
16 inclusion of funding that didn't happen last year. I
17 simply asked where the money comes from.

18 I think everyone in this room is aware
19 that you need it, but One wonders where you get it
20 because at the same time that you are expending it
21 people are screaming that the budget can't go anymore
22 in deficit.

23 MR. LAWRENCE: That's precisely the
24 point. The problem is that the money that is available
25 for that goes into general revenue when it should stay

1 within the program.

2 MR. MARTEL: But you are missing my point
3 because if the amount of money you are receiving
4 already in total tax, in total stumpage, the amount
5 being expended is far greater than that, where do you
6 get it from?

7 MR. LAWRENCE: I would question whether
8 the money expended --

9 MR. MARTEL: Well, that evidence has been
10 presented at this hearing and that is why I raised the
11 matter.

12 MR. LAWRENCE: I would question whether
13 those total figures include outside funding as well as
14 MNR funding of the program.

15 MR. MARTEL: I don't know what you mean
16 by outside funding.

17 MR. LAWRENCE: I think that certainly the
18 forestry industry is putting funding in. If we are
19 talking about just the combined funding -- in any case,
20 a balance needs to be found and those issues of whether
21 or not we need to be doing it I think is implicit in
22 the timber management process. So that the money --
23 some balance has to be found.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
25 Lawrence.

1 Is there anything else anybody wants to
2 say to the Board tonight?

3 (no response)

4 All right. We will call a close to this
5 evening's session and we want to thank you all very
6 much for turning out this evening. We will be here in
7 the next two weeks listening to the evidence of
8 Northwatch and various native communities.

9 Thank you very much.

10
11 ---Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 9:45 p.m.,
12 to be reconvened on Wednesday, April 8, 1992
13 commencing at 9:00 a.m.

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25 MC [C. copyright 1985].



